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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✱ Unfortunately lack of space, and the lateness in arrival of several reports, has prevented us printing in this number the reports of the Sections and Round Tables of the A. L. A. Regional Meeting at Des Moines, Iowa. These reports will be printed in full in the next number and will include a complete account of Miss Countryman's budget presentation before an imaginary City Council, and the questions asked her by the librarians acting as members of the Council, as given before the Large Libraries Round Table. This budget presentation should prove of great value to many librarians who have to appear before a City Council each year.

✱ As previously announced, the next number will be devoted to County Library work. Two Christmas articles and two religious articles are scheduled for the December 15 number. This number will also include the annual College Library News prepared by Ernest J. Reece of Columbia University.

B. E. W.

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Bookcases in the University of Leyden Library. A print by Woudnaus, dated 1610

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



Mildew and Books

By DEE W. MINIER

Superintendent of Maintenance, Los Angeles Public Library, California

IN THE LOS ANGELES Public Library a collection of some 5,000 bound volumes of newspapers is stored in a semi-basement room. The building is of reinforced concrete and is six years old. Three years ago mildew or mold appeared on the covers of the bound newspaper volumes during the summer months. After investigation of similar infestations in other libraries, a procedure was adopted of wiping infected volumes (as a matter of fact all volumes were treated) with a double strength solution of Mercury Bichloride in alcohol. This appeared to be successful as no more mold was observed that summer.

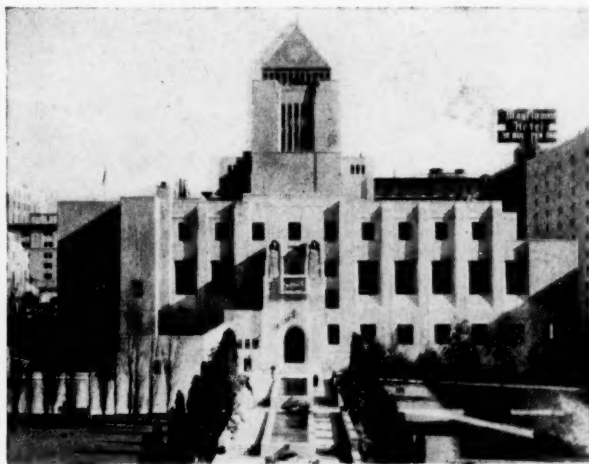
The next summer mold again appeared and that and other treatments were tried, but no treatment by application gave anything but temporary results. The one definite result obtained, however, was not the eradication of the mold but a recognition of the fact that a real study of the situation would

have to be made, and as quickly as possible.

Inquiries as to treatments for mold or mildew were made of other libraries, notably the Huntington Library, the New York Public Library, Congressional Library, and the Bu-

bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., and at the local laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The information received was valuable but inconclusive and not directly applicable to our problem. Daily records of the temperature and relative humidity of the room were started. A study was made of local meteorological conditions as regards seasons and hu-

midities. Cultures of the mold were taken and propagated and sent to the University of California and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for determination of the species of the mold, as a request to the Science Department for a bibliography on molds or mildew or mucors disclosed the fact that there were three general



The Los Angeles, California, Public Library Which Stores Some 5,000 Bound Volumes of Newspapers in a Semi-Basement Room

classes of molds (or fungi or mucors) with nearly a thousand identified species of each class so that until our species was identified any bibliography was hopeless.

Treatments

Fumigation would have been a most effective measure for eradication, but of the many fumigants available few could be used because of the number of volumes affected, and there are very few fumigants that have no disagreeable odor, are innocuous to human life, or health, or to the bindings or paper stock.

Of the many possible surface applications tried, the best was found to be a solution of boracic acid, which was used but later changed to the cheaper saturated water solution of ordinary Borax powder. The books were wiped and dampened with a cloth wet with the solution. It was also sprayed on. Either procedure was effective as a deterrent but not as an eradicator; the results were probably due as much to the drying action of the borax as to its disinfectant action.

For growth, molds require food. While they are aerobic, they acquire sustenance through their root structure. They grow on almost any media but thrive particularly well on starches. It is desirable for growth that the media be acid but it is not essential. They utilize a wide range of sulfur compounds; also fermentable sugar compounds from which they produce oxalic and/or citric acid (it is quite possible that the discoloration on paper around a mold spot is a stain or bleaching caused by decomposition reactions); they are also partial to leathers, forming tannic acid.

It was suspected that in our case the mold growth came from starch in the paste. As for mold in paste, we found that where a keg of

paste contained mold colonies on its surface, the infection was localized around the colonies, and that cultures from paste below the surface were sterile. The binding of an unaffected volume was varnished and the volume placed on top of an infected volume under mold propagating conditions. It was found that the varnish was decidedly retardant to the development of the mold but was not absolute in its results. This is to be expected

as the varnish acted as a moisture proofing material.

Concrete Storage Rooms

Mr. Bogardus, in charge of bind-at the Huntington Library, stated that of the many cases reported to him of mildewed books, almost always it was when they were kept in concrete rooms. While new concrete may cause some increase in the humidity in a poorly ventilated storage room, it cannot be conceded that with good ventilation the prime cause of mildewed books is from concrete walls;

the moisture emanating from them would be inconsequential. In our particular case three of the storage room walls were of hollow tile, the fourth being an exterior concrete foundation wall, and all walls were plastered; the ceiling and floor, however, were of concrete.

Sunlight

Our storage room contains no windows, hence no sunlight. Some authorities advocated strong sunlight as a cure for mildew. In the case of a few books the washing of the covers with Ivory soap, then a good rinse and drying in the sun is undoubtedly good practice but even so it is probable that the greatest value of the sunlight was in drying out the moisture. Insofar as mold or mildew are concerned, they thrive as well in ordinary diffused sunlight as in darkness. Studies on the effect of sunlight on paper have shown that



Chart Showing Temperature and Humidity in Storage Room; the Center Graph Being the Temperature and the Inner Graph the Relative Humidity. Fine Fluctuations Indicate Periods During Which Equipment is in Operation

direct sunlight is definitely injurious and the best storage conditions are with a dim natural or artificial light. In the laboratory no great difference is commonly noted between cultures of molds grown in closed dark incubators and cultures grown in more or less diffused daylight.

Humidities

After the humidity and temperature records had been kept for a short time, it was found that the danger points where mold grew freely were when the Relative Humidity reached 80 per cent and the temperature 80 degrees. At this point mildew appeared and grew rapidly. As some authorities claim that this type of fungus cannot spore and reproduce at less than 80 per cent humidity, the danger point was taken to be 70 per cent R.H. or not to exceed 75 per cent Relative Humidity.

Once infestation has taken place it will spread rapidly if these limits are exceeded. The source of new infection is hard to determine. The spores (or seeds) are very small, averaging 1/10,000th of an inch in diameter; one small infestation can produce millions of spores which are carried by even the lightest air currents ready to infect when conditions are favorable.

As the life span of mildew has been observed to exceed twenty-two years (species *Aspergillus Niger* van Tieghem), once infestation has occurred, there is little hope of its dying a natural death, so long as propagation conditions exist.

A decrease in temperature is not in itself harmful to mold as mold grows to spore at freezing temperature; *Aspergillus* has been

shown to be viable after 4½ years at 12° C. (10° F.).

An inspection of local meteorological records showed that the periods of high humidity occurred not in the rainy season but in the summer time. This is contrary to what one might expect as some otherwise very smart people found out when they started their humidifying equipment in the summertime and grew mildew and wisdom.

Investigation, correspondence and observation indicated that the whole thing was probably a matter of the moisture content or Relative Humidity in the room, and the temperature, possibly both, but probably with the Relative Humidity being the controlling factor.

Mildews Molds or Mucors

The problem then became simpler. Reference to Thom and Church's volume on the *Aspergillus* disclosed the fact that the best propagating condition

for the mold was in an atmosphere with over 80 per cent Relative Humidity; that lowering the temperature was no deterrent but that lowering the moisture content of the air was a deterrent. The Bureau of Standards' research had indicated that the best humidity for the preservation of books and documents was in the neighborhood of 55 per cent Relative Humidity. It was then decided that the best procedure would be to maintain atmospheric conditions within the room within a range least favorable to the growth of the mold, i.e., at about 55 per cent Relative Humidity, at which point mildew will not grow and books are best preserved. The



Illustration 1: An Example of Mildew on a Bound Magazine.
The Torn Corners are not Due to Mildew

mold would appear only in summer and would pass away with the advent of the cooler months.

The University of California at Berkeley identified the mold as *Aspergillus Niger* van Tieghem.

The Chemical and Technological Research Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture identified it as—

Fusarium

Asper fumigatus, and

Penicillium;

while there were undoubtedly several kinds of mold present, by far the greater growth was the *Aspergillus*.

Relative Humidity

The humidity of air is due to the presence of water vapor. The control of the amount of water vapor in air may be accomplished in several ways. For convenience, the amount of water vapor in air is quite commonly expressed in a percentage which is the ratio of the amount of water vapor present, compared to the amount of water vapor which the air, at that temperature, will hold in suspension. This ratio expressed in percentage is termed "Relative Humidity," abbreviated "R.H.,"; zero R.H. is air containing no moisture and 100 per cent R.H. is air completely saturated with all the water vapor it can carry in suspension at that temperature and barometer pressure. If the temperature of saturated or 100 per cent R.H. air is reduced, moisture will be precipitated (dew) and if the temperature is increased the R.H. decreases from 100 per cent R.H. as the hotter air will hold more moisture in suspension.

Refrigeration

One method of humidity control is to lower the temperature of air by refrigeration which increases the R.H. beyond 100 per cent with the result that dew is formed which reduces the amount of water vapor in the air; the air is then warmed and when again at the original temperature, now contains less water vapor and a lower R.H.

These operations are performed in the air conditioning-chambers from whence the conditioned air is conducted to the rooms in which it is to be used.

The cost of such a refrigeration plant to handle the 100,000 cubic feet of air in our stack room would cost from \$4,500 to \$7,000, and the operating costs are high.

Absorption

A second method is to pass the air over or through a substance which directly absorbs the water vapor. Such substances are charcoal, coke, calcium chloride, Silica Gell, etc.

Such a method to be entirely satisfactory requires some method of regeneration of the absorbing or hygroscopic material. The Silica Gell process is probably the highest type of this process, but the cost for us would be \$4,500, plus the freight from Baltimore and an installation charge.

As a temporary measure, we tried the effect of exposing lumps of Calcium Chloride (cost about \$30 per ton) in wire baskets (letter file baskets from the 5 and 10c. store) placed over galvanized iron pails. The Calcium Chloride absorbed moisture from the air which dissolved the crystals and the liquor formed dropped into the pails.

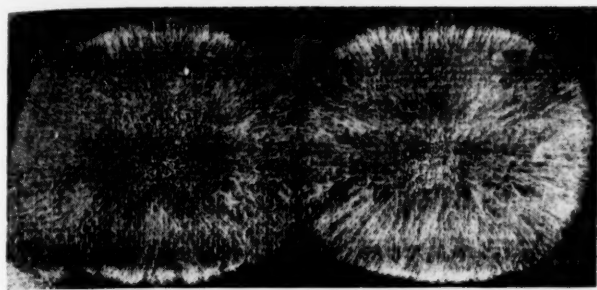
By special arrangement we purchased the crystals at \$40 per ton and sold the liquor back to the chemical house for \$30 per ton. While this method is effective, and might do in a small room, it is very messy and requires supervision to remove the liquor.

Heated Air

A third method is to pass through the room a large volume of heated air. As increasing the temperature of the air increases its capacity to absorb and hold moisture (thus lowering the R.H.) this method under our circumstances was the simplest. If when our R.H. reached, say, 70 per cent R.H. and the temperature of the room was 75°, we increased the temperature to 80°, the Relative Humidity would drop to 50 per cent R.H. which is out of the danger zone for the growth of fungus. Our Newspaper Storage Room has no occupants, but even if it had, it would be more comfortable at 80 per cent temperature with a 50 per cent R.H. than it would be with a 75° temperature and a 70° R.H.

An installation of hot air gas furnaces to heat the room would cost us from \$2,500 to \$2,850. But as we had a steam boiler plant available, our own mechanics made an installation of two steam unit heaters, having a capacity of 480,000 B.T.U. per hour, with a delivery of 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute, with a temperature of 115° and a velocity of 1,000 feet per minute.

These unit heaters, which resemble automobile radiators but with steam passing through them instead of water, are about three feet square and six inches thick and were installed in an opening cut in a tile partition wall so that the ¼ horse power propeller type fans attached to them draws air from the outside and forced the air heated to 115° into the room with a velocity of 1000 feet per minute. The exhaust fan at the far end of the room discharged the moisture laden air outside the building. It is very essential under this system not merely to heat the room but



Left—Illustration 2: An Enlargement of Mildew from Upper Left Corner of Illustration 1. Note Fruit at Center of Areas

to circulate and exhaust an ample supply of air. The moisture laden air was removed from the room by means of an exhaust fan having a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This temperature of 115° was calculated to increase the general temperature of the room 10° . For purposes of control an instrument called a "hydrostat" was installed; this instrument contained a specially prepared strip that expands and contracts from the moisture in the air. It was connected with a compressed air line that opened a compressed air valve when the R.H. reached a pre-determined per cent (in our case 60 per cent) and that compressed air opened a valve on our

matic in operation and can maintain a Relative Humidity within a 2 per cent range. That is, taking the ideal R.H. for the preservation of books to be 55 per cent, the system will maintain a R.H. of between 54 per cent R.H. and 56 per cent R.H. During the present summer season, although the humidity of the incoming air has been as high as 90 per cent R.H., the equipment only operated $22\frac{1}{2}$ hours out of 168 hours per week, or 13 per cent of the time. During this period the average outside R.H. was 89 per cent and 60 per cent for morning and afternoon readings; the night-time R.H. would be over 90 per cent.

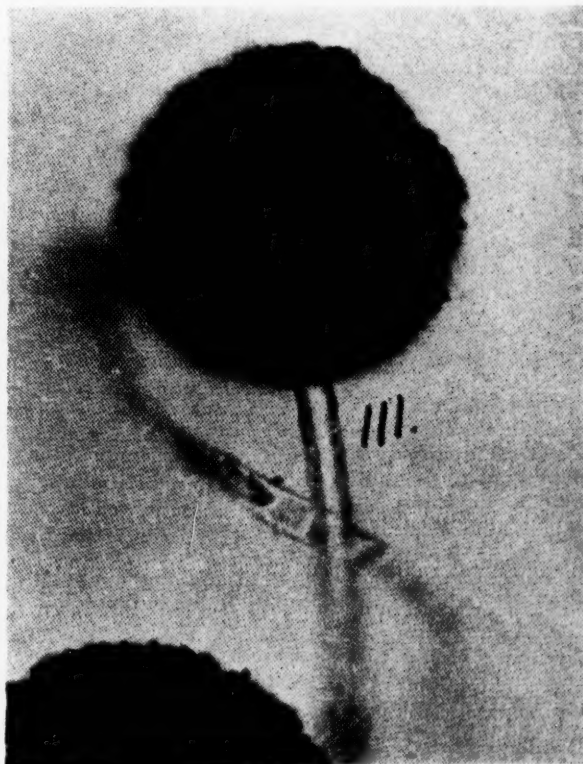
The operating costs have been approximately 28c. per day for power at 1c. per KWH. and \$1.44 for gas at 36c. per 1,000 cubic feet, or a total of \$1.72 per day during the summer months. In our particular case, as we have a \$60 minimum gas bill and use

Right: A Microscopic Enlargement of the Fruit on a Stem of the *Aspergillus Niger*

steam line leading to the unit heater, starting steam through the heater and starting the fans on the heater, and also the motor-driven exhaust fan. The increased temperature reduced the Relative Humidity to a predetermined point (in our case 50 per cent R.H.) at which point the humidistat closed the compressed air valve and all motors and the steam valves were closed. The air in the room was completely changed once in every ten minutes.

Stagnant air itself is not harmful to books or manuscripts, but moisture and temperature are; if a perfectly insulated book storage room was filled with air at 70° temperature and 55 per cent Relative Humidity and was hermetically sealed it would preserve its contents indefinitely.

A recording instrument makes a continuous record of the temperature of the room and the R.H., on a chart which is changed each week. The system is entirely auto-



only about \$25 worth of gas per month in the summertime, our gas costs are nothing and our total costs are only 28c. per day.

From a technical standpoint the system is incomplete as it only provides for the removal of moisture and not the addition of moisture if the R.H. becomes too low, but insofar as mold is concerned, a low R.H. is of no importance. From the standpoint of the preservation of books and manuscripts, however, a R.H. of less than 40 per cent results in too dry a condition resulting in broken backs of

bindings, and brittleness of paper. However, local records show that sustained periods of low average R.H. in Los Angeles are very rare, our own records so far showing an extreme low average of 18 per cent R.H. on only one hour of one day.

The total cost of our installation was \$800. It is a mechanical success in the control of the humidity and seems to be a technical success as far as the control of mold is concerned, as we have observed none since starting the equipment.

The Preservation of Manuscripts and Bindings

By J. P. SANDERS

Chemical Laboratories of University of North Carolina and Dartmouth College

FOR THIS PURPOSE various procedures have been suggested.¹ The writer has found that a solution of wax in a volatile solvent can be used advantageously, either as a spray, or better usually, when worked into the surface with a soft camel's-hair brush, or in some cases dipping the paper into the solution.² To this end a study has been made of various waxes and solvents. Halowax has apparently proved most satisfactory as to adhesive properties, hardness of finish, transparency, and has the added advantage of being an insect repellent. This last property is probably due to its origin, in being a halogen substitution product. The best solvents for use depend somewhat upon the particular use contemplated. Although the main facts have already been given in the references cited, evidence has accumulated that make it appear desirable to restate the points in a publication more in the view of librarians and specialists concerned, hence the present communication.

This method of treating old manuscripts can be cheaply and readily used by one with fair dexterity, but without requiring special expert knowledge of physics, chemistry or paper technology.

Procedure 1

A mixture of equal volumes of carbon tetrachloride and benzene is prepared and kept in a tightly stoppered bottle. The mixture is not explosive, but benzene vapor is, so reasonable precautions should be observed. As this mixture is an excellent solvent for fats, care should be taken to keep from contact with the worker's skin and to anoint the place of any contact with the person with olive oil, cold cream or some fatty ointment.

To 100 milliliters of the solvent mixture is added 25 to 30 grams of a good hard wax. In our experiments good results were obtained with the commercial product known as Halowax Number 1013, with a melting point of around 248 degrees F. Oven tests of news print and other papers treated with this wax showed it would not run or stick at any summer temperature imaginable.

Most conveniently the wax is applied by pouring the solution into a shallow pan or dish, such as a photographer's developing tray. This paper is immersed, care exercised that it be completely wetted and any bubbles formed on either side be removed. The paper is then drained by holding it vertically and turning from time to time to prevent undue deposit of wax at an edge. An alternative method is to apply the wax solution to the paper with the camel's-hair brush. But the immersion procedure has been found more desirable.

¹ *Notes on the Care, Cataloging, Calendaring, and Arranging of Manuscripts*. 3rd Edition, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1928.

² Sanders and Cameron. *Science*, 74; 1924, November 13, 1931, and Sanders. *Science*, 76, 1969, September 23, 1932.

When drainage ceases, the treated paper is dried. To this end the treated paper is laid upon a smooth surface on blotting paper (when practicable) and exposed until the odor of neither benzene nor carbon tetrachloride can be detected longer. When dry, if too much wax appears in places on the surface of the paper it may be smoothed over with the camel's-hair brush moistened with the solvent.

For protection of book bindings the British Museum employs a solution of beeswax in hexane. In the method outlined below Halowax has been substituted for beeswax and benzene and carbon tetrachloride is used as the solvent.

Procedure 2

A solvent is made of equal volumes of carbon tetrachloride and benzene and kept in a tightly stoppered bottle as described above.

To one liter of the solvent mixture is added 100 grams of Halowax Number HXRD-2-25. The wax is allowed to dissolve in the solvent. Halowax Number HXRD-2-25 has a melting point of around 250 degrees F. It is a flexible material, and the melting point is far above the highest temperature reached during summer weather. After the Halowax is dissolved, 200 grams of anhydrous lanolin is dissolved in the mixture. If hydrous lanolin is used, about 300 grams are required, since hydrous material contains approximately 35 per cent of water. In case anhydrous lanolin cannot be obtained and the hydrous material is used, after solution has taken place a layer of water mixture collects at the top, on standing. The lower layer should be separated by use of separatory funnel. After the halowax and lanolin are completely dissolved, 50 milliliters of cedarwood oil is added. This solution should be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle.

The solution may be applied to the book binding as a spray, but we have found it preferable to use a camel's-hair brush. Care is taken that a uniform coating is applied to the binding. The book is held or placed in an open position until dry. The solvent mixture dries quickly, since the solvent components have a high vapor tension. When dry, if too much wax appears in places it may be smoothed by the brush dipped into the solvent.

Discussion

Manuscripts so treated by the above method are protected from atmospheric action. The paper always seems to be strengthened and very fragile pieces become susceptible of safe handling if careful. Breaks in the wax film,

due to bending or impact for instance, can be readily replaced by brushing with the dissolved wax or with the solvent. The quantity of halowax may be varied depending on the material to be treated.

The softer waxes generally impart a yellowish color, are prone to stick but are more pliable and probably give a better protection from the atmosphere. The harder waxes, such as the above noted, impart no color, do not stick even under considerable pressure and rather high temperatures. They are more apt to crack or break on rough handling. Perhaps a satisfactory compromise may be obtained by mixing two or more waxes. However, our experiments favor the use of the hard wax as stated.

Due to the rapid evaporation of the carbon tetrachloride and benzene, the solution becomes more concentrated when allowed to stand in the air. For this reason the solution should never be allowed to stand in the open except when being used. If the solution becomes too concentrated more of the carbon tetrachloride-benzene mixture should be added.

If previous cleaning of the manuscript is desired, the procedure described by J. C. Fitzpatrick is suggested.¹ After waxing the manuscript can be conveniently cleaned or washed, although care should be exercised to carefully remove any excess water from the surface of the paper.

No ink has yet been encountered which dissolves or "runs" in the wax or the solution, and the dried film produces no appreciable diminution of legibility.

Carbon tetrachloride and benzene can be obtained on the market cheaply and in the pure form. Although the latter is explosive a mixture of the two forms a solution that is not explosive. However, reasonable precautions should be observed. This solvent, aside from being cheaper and easier to obtain, forms a more homogeneous solution than does hexane.

The halowax used has a higher melting point than beeswax and is easier to obtain on the market. This treatment protects the book from the atmosphere, the halowax and lanolin forming a waterproof film after the solvent has evaporated. The lanolin gives the oil protection to book bindings, especially in the case of leather bindings. The lanolin does not become rancid on standing. The quantities of halowax and lanolin may be varied depending on the particular binding to be treated. For treating book bindings Halowax Number HXRD-2-25 is used instead of Number 1013 that is used for manuscripts. This is due to the fact that the Number HXRD-2-25 is a more flexible material and is more desirable,

especially in the case of leather or any flexible binding. Book bindings so treated can be cleaned without damage to the bindings. The coating produces no appreciable change in color.

The halowax itself is an efficient repellent towards fungus diseases and towards insects and rodents. In case that further treatment with insecticides or fungicides is desired, these may be added to the solution (provided they are soluble in the solvent) and applied at the same time. The fire hazard is generally decreased by the wax.

The formula for treating manuscripts was tested and approved by Professor F. K. Cameron and by the Library of the University of North Carolina. The method of treating book bindings was worked out with the advice of Professor C. E. Bolser of Dartmouth College, and tested and approved by the Baker Library of Dartmouth.

Halowax may be obtained from the Halowax Corporation, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, the cedar oil from any drug store and the other materials from any chemical supply house.

A Student's Library at the State University of Iowa

By ROBERT A. MILLER

Supervisor of Departmental Libraries, State University of Iowa

THE DAILY LIFE of the students at the State University of Iowa is socially centered at the Iowa Memorial Union. They come to the Union for their mail, for their meals, or for their recreation. University parties, lectures, receptions, concerts and exhibits are a few of the functions that currently take place within the building.

Occupying as it does such a vital position in campus life, the Union affords an excellent location for a recreational reading room. The possibility of starting a library within the building for student reading has been considered at various times in the past and, in fact, a collection was assembled some years ago by way of experiment. Briefly, this experiment failed because a definite control and follow-up were lacking, due in part to the fact that the collection was not given a room of its own.

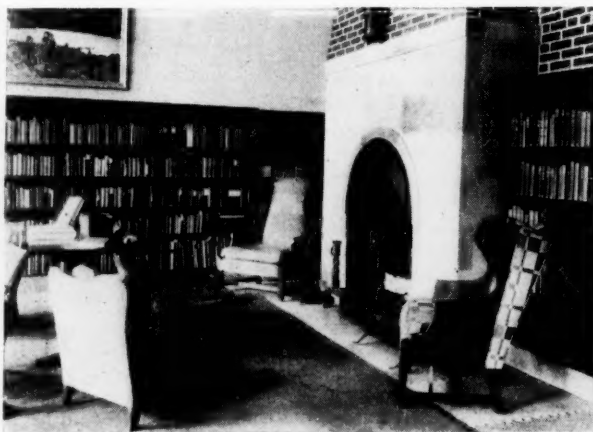
The present library is now eight months old. Its planning and successful activity are the

results of the combined efforts of Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the University Libraries (recently resigned to become director of the Boston Public Library), Mr. Rufus H. Fitzgerald, director of the Iowa Memorial Union,

and a committee of the Student Union Board. It is an interesting feature to note that the impetus leading to the foundation of the present room came mainly from the Student Board. Their interest in the project has never slackened and they are continually working for its improvement.

The collection numbers some seven hundred books which have

been selected carefully after a thorough culling of requests and book lists. The students were largely responsible in securing lists of suggested titles, many of which came directly from the student body. The actual work of purchasing was handled by the University Libraries. Being as it is a collection for recreational reading, it is natural that



A Student's Library at the State University of Iowa

fiction should be the largest single class, and it comprises roughly one-third of the whole. Other representative sections are: literature 20 per cent (including drama, poetry, essays, literary history and criticism); history 11 per cent; fine arts 11 per cent; biography 6 per cent; social sciences 6 per cent; philosophy 5 per cent. One of the principles in the selection of these books has been towards a greater inclusion of contemporary works. Some standard classics have been necessary, of course, and the seasoning of the old with the new has added flavor to the collection. Editions in attractive bindings, or with good illustrations, have been chosen in preference to the less expensive reprint series. Very few of the latter are on the shelves. Especial attention was given to the choice of "picture books" as a means of appealing to casual readers and as an enticement for the non-reader. No sets as such were purchased. The shelves are therefore unusually varied and the soft colors of the bindings make them even more attractive. Current periodicals are not kept with the collection, but may be found in other parts of the building. The books are read within the library only.

The room itself, which opens on to the main lounge of the Union building, measures approximately thirty-four by forty feet. The furnishings are cheerful and comfortable, with easy chairs, settees, small tables and a bench in front of the open fireplace. For those who wish to smoke a few stands and trays are conveniently placed. A heavy rug of dark green and window hangings suggest a peaceful nook for quiet hours. A desk of oak contains the library records, and harmonizes well with the cherry and maple woods of the chairs and settees. The wall cases are also of oak and are darkly stained. The atmosphere is one of ease and comfort without over-emphasis. Its simple purpose is to be a home library for the students. The library is supervised by a hostess-librarian, Miss Betty A. Soleman, whose salary is paid jointly by the University Libraries and the Union Board. It is her pleasant task to introduce new readers to the collection, to follow up the students' reading interests and to control the use of the room.

No definite publicity was given to the opening of this library. It was organized during the summer months and was ready for use at the beginning of the school year. To quote from the hostess' report:

"Here, with the opening of the fall term, the young library was discovered by students and began to thrive. From the beginning there has been no difficulty in 'putting it across'. Its location, in the heart of the student center, enables it to rub elbows with nearly every campus activity. The readiness with

which most students catch the spirit of the thing is gratifying. They are interested; they point to it as 'their' library; they frequently offer constructive suggestions about new books; they explain to visitors that here, as in a home library, one comes to read books, not to borrow them, and they seem to respect that principle of its operation.



The Furnishings of the Students' Library are Cheerful and Comfortable

"One effective way of stimulating interest in the library and certain of its volumes has been to set aside an evening, now and then, for an informal talk by a . . . devotee of some subject of literary interest. About twenty-five student guests' settle comfortably around the grate fire, and not infrequently turn the book-talk into a general conversation with their interested interruptions . . . On one occasion the guests forgot to go home and prolonged the spirited discussion and recitation of Negro poetry until a flourish of janitors' keys announced closing time. The Making of a Book and Old and Rare Books are subjects that have already been taken up, and an enthusiastic new library committee is busy making plans for future meetings. While the exhibit of Fifty Books of the Year is being displayed in the Union, a distinguished collector will visit us and devote an evening to discussion of these volumes."

There is no question that the little library is successful. Campus comment has been unanimously enthusiastic. The keynote of its success appears to be in its social approach to the student. By its location, it enjoys the advantage of not being identified with required reading libraries, and escapes also the institutional

¹ Because of the limited space in the room, the book talks are attended only by invited student guests, who receive written invitations from the student library committee, acting through the hostess-librarian.

atmosphere that characterizes the usual "browsing room."

From partial statistics kept over a period of the first three months, it is evident "that men use the library far more than women and are less apt to confine their reading to fiction. . . . Women, for the most part, seem to lean toward criticism, drama, and . . . the better type of fiction." The popular novelists are Dreiser, Buck, Cather, Vicki Baum, Galsworthy, Rölvaag, Walpole, and Aldrich. Some non-fiction books that seem to see constant use are Adams' *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres*, O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra*, The Terry-Shaw *Letters*, Wood's *Heavenly Discourse*, and Lippmann's *A Preface to Morals*.

A healthy sign in the activity of any library is the demand it experiences for "seasonable reading." On one occasion, a visitor was being shown the library. The scene that greeted him must have been both amusing and gratifying. "Profound silence reigned in the room, disturbed only by the hastily turned pages of *Scaramouche the King-Maker*. Across the way loomed the unmistakable scarlet and black cover of *Captain Blood Returns*. The eyes of a girl near the fire were glued on her copy of *The King's Minion*. In the immediate fore-

ground a boy rested comfortably on the back of his neck, for all the world as though he were intent upon pouring the contents of *The Sea Hawk* down his throat, and over his shoulder the gaudy cover-figure of *Captain Blood* himself glared forth from a display rack on the table. So real was the concentration upon these swashbuckling tales that not an eye strayed from a page to see Rafael Sabatini smiling in the doorway."

The Iowa Memorial Union Library offers not service in the ordinary sense, but merely the opportunity for good recreational reading. Wherever student life has a center, there is a possible location for a reading library. The dormitory, for example, is a logical place for such a collection, and there are at present libraries of this nature in the dormitories of the University of Chicago, Harvard University and the Iowa State College at Ames. It may even be feasible to establish small collections in fraternity, sorority, or society houses. The student is well worth any effort made on his behalf, even if it is a matter of Mahomet going to the mountain. But Mahomet must be prudent in the control of his gifts and wise enough to stimulate the appetite of his mountain for more of his gifts.

November

Perhaps I needed something gray and brown
And did not know it, something spent and bare,
That morning on the back-road in November. . . .
If you had told me that I wanted fulness,
Or life, or God, I should have nodded "Yes";
But not a bush of berries,—not a mountain!
—Yet so it was: fantastic needs like these,
Blind bottom hungers like the urge in roots,
Elbowed their way out, jostling me aside;
A need of steadiness, that caught at mountains,
A need of straightness, satisfied with cedars,
A need of brightness, cozened with a bush.
—Whatever it was I needed, know I found it!

—From *Outcrop*,

By EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY.

A Photograph and Lantern Slide Catalog in the Making

By LYDIA ELIZABETH KOHN

Attributor, Classifier, and Cataloger of Photographs and Slides, The Chicago Art Institute, Ryerson Library

VISUAL INSTRUCTION as a first aid to education is now an established fact and the number of librarians facing the problem of housing and cataloging photographs and slides increases year by year. I would say that the housing of this material depends largely upon its use, whether it is a public school collection, a collection for the general public, or a university collection for professors only. Also whether there are open files as in the Art Institute or closed files as in most libraries and museums.

The Chicago Board of Education has over 100,000 slides which are made up into sets and housed in the boxes in which they are sent to the various schools. By this method the value of each slide is only as great as its value to the set in which it is found. It may be of value to a dozen other sets but one is not aware of it. The Art Institute, Ryerson Library, has about 75,000 photographs and slides. The photographs are housed in steel cases and the slides in reinforced catalog drawers. This material is used by its museum lecturers, by history of art instructors in the Art Institute, by university professors, artists, ministers, women's clubs, settlement workers, public school teachers, etc. It has been sent to every state in the Union, also to Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, and, before the war, slides on American painting were sent to London. It has open files and its patrons of Chicago and Cook County are encouraged to come and make their own selection. Its problem is a peculiar one; it must satisfy both the specialist and the non-specialist.

You remember, "way back," we were advised that a catalog is not a learned treatise intended for special scholars only? That it is the key which is to open the door of knowledge to a partly learned and a not quite so learned public, the key must turn easily, and a good catalog must be a compromise? So we set out to find the key which was to unlock the treasures hidden in the 30,000 photographs and slides which comprised the collection in 1916. We did not then realize that we were entering uncharted seas.

As in cataloging books, when the slide or photograph is received, either by purchase or gift, it is given an accession number and it is by this accession number that it is charged for circulating. The accession number, the thumb mark, the label for artist and title having been placed on the cover glass side of the slide, and the Art Institute label on the reverse side, it is sent to the cataloger. In the actual process of cataloging we treat the slide and photograph in much the same way that we treat a book. Our greatest problem is the attribution, that is, the identification of the photograph or slide. The information in the accession book is only tentative. Many of the slides are gifts with only the donor's attribution, or they have been reproduced from photographs which have not been cataloged, and we find it is not safe to accept the photographer's label on the photograph or the dealer's label on the slide until it has been verified. Material made from books or plates in our own library, of course, has information in the book, though perhaps not sufficient for cataloging, and even this may have to be verified by more recent books on the subject.

How would you like to make your own title-page for every book which you catalog? That is what we do. There is no title-page, no index, contents, subject matter indicated, no Library of Congress to have recourse to, only this tentative attribution. Research is made until the identification is complete; material is collected for subject headings, gallery card, dates, style or period. If we know the gallery which contains the original painting we may begin at that point, if we have a recent catalog of that gallery. All the information is not likely to be found in one book and sometimes a little slide will lead us a merry chase through many volumes written in various languages. It is as exciting as a modern treasure hunt. When we are sure we have found the correct information (although we have learned not to be sure of anything) the name and author of the book or books in which the information is found is noted on the back of the main card. This is necessary in case some one questions

the attribution (and someone will). It is apt to occur in the case of paintings, especially those of the Old Italian Masters since critics have changed many former attributions, in recent years, and are still changing them. Sometimes even the most recent books by the best authorities do not give absolute security. We read the following in *Art News* (April 14, 1928) "The noisy war of attributions with its contradictions and its humours still goes merrily on: This picture cannot be by A, although 'tis signed by painter B and bears the brush mark of painter C, it must be by the painter D under the influence of E." And we come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as infallibility in art judgments. The most that we can do is to keep a list of reliable art critics and hide behind their authority. A few of the most important on Italian art are: Friedlander, Valentiner, Mayer, Adolfo Venturi, Lionello Venturi, Baron von Hadeln, Hermann Voss, Giuseppe Fiocco, Raimond van Marle, Bernhard Berenson and Richard Offner.

An artist biography card, which is filed in the catalog before the main cards of the artist, contains the name or names by which he is known, the different forms of the name, dates, country and other information of interest. At the bottom of this card is given the name and author of the book from which the information is taken. Among the best books for biographical data are the following: Thieme-Becker: *Künstler-Lexikon*, edited by Seemann, Leipzig, 1907—(incomplete); Müller und Singer: *Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon*. Frankfurt, 1921; and Bénézet: *Dictionnaire des Peintres, Sculpteurs, Dessinateurs et Graveurs*, edited by Roger et Chernovis, Paris, 1913.

The Art Institute collection is highly specialized in the field of art; it includes architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, painting, drawing, engraving, and the industrial arts and crafts. Items of interest relating to these subjects call for analytical and added entries. The jeweler, the potter, the textile weaver, the furniture dealer, the book-maker, the wood-carver, the costumer, all must be kept in mind. A portrait may contain fine examples of period costume, jewelry, lace, head-gear. An interior in a painting or in architecture may contain good examples of Louis XIV furniture, a Gothic fireplace, a mediæval ceiling, or a Gobelin tapestry. It is claimed that reproductions of rugs in old paintings are sought by dealers to determine the age or date of our rugs which come from the Near East. The "Holbein" rugs are so called because that artist repeatedly used them in his paintings. Nearly all that we know of Greek painting we learn from the study of

painted Greek pottery. The history of musical instruments may be read in paintings and sculptures: the pipes of Pan, the lyre of Apollo, the psaltery of David, the violoncello of Saint Cecilia. Yes, photographs and slides require close cataloging. From a far-off western state comes the request for "Nobility in Art"; a youthful painter seeks a sea-monster showing the tail in action; he is satisfied with a mermaid by Böcklin and a sea-nymph by Burne-Jones; another youth departs unsatisfied because he is unable to find a picture of the Devil ugly enough to suit his esthetic taste (a defect not attributable to the cataloger).

In enumerating our problems of cataloging, it is not possible to cover every phase of the subject, but merely to suggest an outline of what we have accomplished which may serve as a starting point for those who follow. However, we are never too busy to answer the questions, regarding the result of our experiences, of those who contemplate cataloging an art collection. It cannot be stressed too strongly that the order of procedure in every case should be, first, a thorough analysis, or diagnosis, of its individual characteristics. A collection with a good up-to-date catalog may function without a classification, but a classification cannot take the place of a catalog. There are more pitfalls in the path of the unwary cataloger than in that of the classifier. Having worked out a scheme of classification and encased oneself in the iron-clad rule not to make promiscuous changes at the suggestion of those untrained in the work, the path is clear before one. Decisions have been made. Not so with the cataloger. New decisions must be made with each slide.

Main entries are most tantalizing and require a never-ending vigilance so that details—a hand, a foot, a head, a piece of drapery—be not separated, in a dictionary catalog, from the whole. Some slides have more than twenty details and different views. Then there is the question of titles. I have come to the conclusion that there is one thing a painting does not possess and that is a title. It is impossible to enter it under all the different titles found. The best way out is to accept the title which is given in the most recent catalog of the gallery which contains the original painting.

Changes in attributions are another problem. Having completed the classifying and cataloging of Greek and Roman sculpture with the confidence that it was a piece of work of which we could be justly proud—for had we not made due note on the various cards: "This head does not belong to this bust," "Only the head is ancient, the statue is

modern," "Hands of another statue have been applied to this statue since this picture was taken,"—picture our consternation when announcement was made in *Art and Archaeology* (April 1928) that since the recent excavations instituted by Mussolini they were removing heads of statues from bodies and bodies from heads and substituting those recently discovered! Notes on the catalog cards concerning replicas or copies of a painting and the gallery in which found will be of value in tracing them if later they find their way to your collection; also the name of the artist, or artists, to whom the painting was formerly attributed and the name of the author of the attribution. I might continue to enumerate but there is still the classification scheme to be discussed.

Miss Sarah Louise Mitchell, librarian of the Ryerson, was the first to sense the importance of a classified catalog in the department. Inquiries were sent to the museums, universities, and libraries which we thought might have worked out a scheme that we could adapt to our purpose. Although we gained valuable information from those who responded, no two had used the same plan. One had started with Dewey but had detoured often enough to care for its own special needs. Another had set out with the Library of Congress but it too had strayed from the straight and narrow way. Among the others there was one similarity, letters were used instead of figures, arbitrary letters.

We felt we must have something more tangible, something that would enable the patron to find what he wanted without an interpreter in constant attendance. The assistants in the Photograph and Slides Department, not library trained; the routine work, such as typing, marking and filing of material done by students from the schools of the Art Institute, added to our aforementioned problems, played an important part in the charting of our course. We finally built up our scheme by using letters which bore a direct relation to the photograph and slide to be classed. The result is a classification easily interpreted, simple enough for a small collection, elastic enough for a large one, with a consistency that is "a jewel and not a mule." We have found a key that unlocks our hidden treasures, although, at times, it may not turn as easily as we might wish. Many museums have adopted our scheme, but we make no claim that it will adapt itself in its entirety to all art collections, for no two respond to the same treatment. For a university collection I suggest a different arrangement: a general collection of not more than 10,000 slides, for the use of the general public, will function easily with a sim-

plification of this scheme. (Photographs and slides circulated in 1931 numbered 107,715.)

It has been our object to keep the classification simple and to make the catalog a supplement to it by bringing out, in it, all the required information. Styles or periods of architecture and schools of painting are not incorporated in the class number. We find more people study art by country than by period or style; such an arrangement, for a general collection, with open files, would cause great confusion to a public not versed in art history. There is, often, a wide divergence of opinion among art critics, concerning its historic development; as a result of the overlapping of centuries in the erection of many of the old historic buildings, many styles of architecture are frequently found in one structure, and by a style arrangement, details of the same building would be separated; it is difficult to divide Indian architecture into marked styles and periods.

As for schools of painting, it requires a specialist to tell offhand to which of the numerous schools an artist belongs. Teachers of art history know their styles and their periods, and with our arrangement can easily assemble their material. In our scheme, ancient art has a chronological period arrangement, and modern art a geographic arrangement. Architecture is entered under the name of the city and the building; painting and sculpture under the name of the artist. The Cutter-Sanborn *Alphabetic Order Table* is used for the city and for the name of the artist. Architectural sculpture is classed with sculpture, but entered under the name of the city and building, since the sculpture of historic edifices is better known by the building in which found than by the sculptor, in many cases the name of the sculptor being unknown. We look upon the façade of a cathedral as one vast picture in stone or marble, each statue or relief being a detail of the whole.

We follow the Dewey subject grouping as far as possible. According to Dewey, 726.64 D94—represents a book by Durand on French cathedrals. According to our scheme AF P23 Rc Nel represents the cathedral of Notre-Dame, at Paris, exterior view. The addition of a third line to the classification enables us to keep together different views and details of the object cataloged.

The Minor Arts, or, Decorative Arts and Crafts, whichever name is chosen, are entered: (1) under the name of the craft; (2) the technical sub-division; (3) country of manufacture; (4) historical by date; subdivisions must be worked out by the indi-

vidual library as they depend largely upon definite needs. The scheme includes five large divisions: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Graphic arts, and Minor arts, with their subdivisions. It is arranged in three lines: The first line includes (1) Class, (2) Period or Country; The second line includes (1) City, or Painter, (2) Class of building, or Subject of painting; The third line includes (1) Name of building, or Title of painting, (2) In architecture the part of building represented, (3) The number of that particular view in the collection, and details of it. Tables for class and subdivisions follow.

CLASSIFICATION FOR PHOTOGRAPHS AND LANTERN SLIDES

Tables Used For Architecture.

CLASS DIVISION.

<i>Ancient -</i>		<i>Modern</i>
A0	Prehistoric.	A AL —Algeria.
A1	Egyptian.	A Ar —Arabia.
A2	Babylonian, Assyrian, Chaldean, Hittite.	A Au —Australia.
A3	Phoenician, Cypriote.	A Aus —Austria.
A4	Persian.	A B —Belgium.
A5	Hebrew.	A C —Canada, etc.
A6	Agean (or Minoan).	
A7	Greek.	
A8	Etruscan.	
A9	Roman.	

SUBJECT DIVISIONS FOR BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN.

<i>D Dwellings.</i>	
Da	Apartment houses, etc.
Dc	Castles. Châteaux. Palaces. etc.
Dh	Hotels. Inns.
Dp	Private houses.
Dx	Misc. Clubs. etc.
<i>E Educational.</i>	
EL	Libraries.
Em	Museums. Art Galleries. etc.
Es	Schools. Universities. Colleges. etc.
Ex	Misc.
<i>M Military.</i>	
Mf	Fort. Fortifications. City gates. City walls. Arsenals. etc.
Mo	Monuments. Arches. Gateways. Memorials. (when not in sculpture).
<i>P Public.</i>	
Pb	Business. Office buildings. Banks. etc.
Pc	Civic: Court houses. State houses. etc.
Pf	Federal (national) Post-Offices. etc.
Pm	Manufactories.
Pr	Recreation: theatres. Opera-houses. Cafes. etc.
Pt	Transportation: R.R. stations.
Px	Misc.
<i>R Religious and Ecclesiastical.</i>	<i>3rd line of classification.</i>
Ra	Abbeys. Convents. Monasteries. etc.
Re	Cathedrals. Churches. etc.
Rm	Mosques. etc.
Rs	Synagogues.
	e exterior.
	c court.
	cL cloisters.
	d design, drawing.

Rt	Temples.	i interior.
Rto	Tombs. Mausoleums. (when not under sculpture).	p plan.
Rx	Misc. Y.M.C.A. etc.	s section, elevation.

(Used only for large collections)

CLASS DIVISION.

AC	Architectural construction.
AD	" details.
AH	" history.
AE	Engineering.
AL	Landscape architecture and Civic art.

Tables

SUBJECT DIVISIONS (for Landscape architecture and Civic art) (for large collections)

B	Bridges (small, park)
C	City plans. Civic centers. etc.
Cb	Bathing pools and beaches.
Cg	Public gardens and parks.
Ch	Harbours.
CL	Lagoons. Ponds. etc.
Cp	City playgrounds. etc.
Cw	Water-fronts, etc.
G	Private gardens and estates.
Gf	Garden furniture (ornaments, equipment, etc.)
Gp	Pergolas. Summer houses. etc.
S	Streets. Squares. etc.

Painting

CLASS DIVISION SAME AS ARCHITECTURE.

Subject division Table

A	Architectural.
An	Animals.
B	Birds.
D	Decorative paintings.
F	Flowers. Plants. Vines. etc. (Oriental art).
G	Genre.
H	Historical.
L	Landscapes.
M	Mythological. (Allegorical. Legendary) (except religious)
P	Portraits (with subdivisions)
R	Religious (with subdivisions)
S	Seascapes.
X	Misc.

Subdivisions.

<i>P Portraits.</i>	<i>R Religious.</i>
Pf	Portraits, female.
Pg	" group.
Pm	" male.
Pn	" nude.
Rn	New Testament.
Ro	Old Testament.
Rs	Saints.
Rv	Mary, Virgin.
Rvm	Madonnas.
Rx	Misc. Legends. etc.

Graphic Arts

Class Division.

Gc	Caricatures.
Gca	Cartoons.
Gd	Drawings.
Ge	Engravings.
Get	Etchings.
Gi	Illustrations.
GL	Lithographs.
Gp	Posters.
Gw	Wood-engravings.

Table for Subject division same as Painting

Sculpture

CLASS DIVISION SAME AS ARCHITECTURE.

Subject Divisions

Same Tables used for Painting.

Architectural Sculpture

Entered under the city and name of building.

Minor Arts

(Arranged alphabetically by name of craft, except Design)

- M1 Design. Composition. Stencils.
- M4 Basketry.
- M7 Book-Arts.
- M10 Ceramics.
- M13 Costume.
- M16 Glass.
- M19 Glyptic Arts.
- M22 Heraldry.
- M25 Interior Decoration.
- M28 Leather work.
- M31 Metal.
- M34 Mosaics.
- M37 Musical Instruments.
- M40 Stone work
- M43 Textile art and Needle work.
- M46 Theatre Arts.
- M49 Wood work.

SUBDIVISION.

- M10 *Ceramics.*
 - .1 Designs (not applied)
 - .2 Decorations from (when separate from object)
 - .3 Pottery (objects)
 - .31 Faience.
 - .33 Stoneware.
 - .36 Tile.
 - .4 Porcelain (objects)
 - .41 " (figurines)
 - .6
 - .7
 - .8 Method of making
 - .9 Misc.

A FEW EXAMPLES OF SHELF LISTS

Architecture

Ancient

- A7 Athens. Parthenon.
- A86 Rt Exterior from northwest.
- P el
- (acc.no.) Ancient Greek.
- P el. 1 (would be detail of this slide)
- P 2 (would be different view)

Modern

- A F Rheims. Notre-Dame.
- R46 Rc Exterior, façade, west. 12th-15thc.
- N el
- (acc.no.) Gothic.
- A F Rheims. Notre-Dame.
- R40 Rc Interior; nave, looking west. 13thc.
- N il
- (acc.no.) Gothic.
- A U.S. Chicago. The Art Institute of Chicago.
- C53 Em Exterior, façade, west. 1893.
- A el
- (acc.no.) Italian Renaissance type.
- Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects.

Architectural sculpture.

- S F Rheims. Notre-Dame. Sculpture.
- R46nn Rn The Last judgment. 12th-15thc.
- L 1
- (acc.no.) North façade, portal.
- Gothic.

Sculpture.

- S It Donatello.
- D67 Rs Saint George. 1416.
- G 1 Front three-quarters left.
- (acc.no.) Renaissance.
- Florence. Museo nazionale.

Painting.

- P H Rembrandt.
- R38 Pf Young girl at an open half-door; or, The orphan. 1645.
- G 1
- (acc.no.) Chicago. The Art Institute of Chicago.

Fresco-painting.

- P It Raphael.
- R21f M Farnesina frescos: Triumph of Galatea. 1514.
- G 1
- (acc.no.) Renaissance.
- Rome. Farnesina.

Minor Arts.

- M10.3 Pottery. English. 18thc. (late)
- E58 (18) Liverpool ware. Lustre rim bowl.
- L 1
- (acc.no.) Chicago. The Art Institute of Chicago.

Cave of the Winds

West Wind, calling when the long shadows are
falling,
And the sun has painted clouds to smoky red,
Seize my hand, O West Wind, and run me weary
breathless
To a fire and a table and a bed;
Naught ask I of dreams, nor even the thought
of wonder,
Nothing but the silence and the damp,
The dim glow of the embers as they fade to
gray and sable,
And flicker of a friendly firefly lamp!

—From *Airs and Graces*,
By J. W. BROTHERTON.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 15, 1932

Editorials

ELECTION DAY has come and gone—quietly as becomes America. "The tumult and shouting dies" and we shall all settle down to face the future in the co-operation nobly assured in the President's fine message to the President-elect. The disheartened in the contest will become heartened, and the heartened will find that the millennium is not just 'around the corner. The change has been made in accord with the counsel of Mr. Coolidge in 1920, and though the depression will not be disposed of by the recipe of either party, it will pass, sooner or later, and the sun of prosperity will again shine. Librarians have now their opportunity to promote good citizenship by taking advantage of the interest the election has aroused in urging such reading as will prepare our citizens to act intelligently, especially on the economic issues before the country. The shelves should be strengthened with books bearing on such subjects, even though the book funds are lessened and every effort should be made to circulate "books with a purpose" in these fields. Let us all rise to the opportunity.

A FAIR and wise code of practice for the publishing and sale of subscription books has been formulated by the National Association of Book Publishers in cooperation with a committee of librarians representing the American Library Association. It was felt that the desired results could be best obtained by preparing, circulating, and urging the adoption of a code of standard practice acceptable to both organizations and the seventeen resolutions, printed elsewhere, are indicative of a concerted effort to eliminate unethical practices which are detrimental to the public and the publisher alike.

AN EXCEPTIONAL example of the scientific method, in its careful and even meticulous investigation, is given by the paper on "Mildew and Book" from Dee W. Minier of the Los Angeles Public Library.

After making careful investigation of the nature of the fungus which is mildew, it was found that the growth of this bothersome vegetable depended on temperature and R(elative) H(umidity) and that below a temperature of 80 degrees and a R. H. of 80 per cent it was discouraged and practically checked. The results were next applied to the remedy of the disease. The three remedies suggested are rather costly for application except by large libraries with proper budgets, which therefore keep newspaper files, particularly of the locality, for permanent preservation. The third method, as the paper suggests, may, however, be quite generally applied and is worthy of adoption where possible. Another valuable investigation was made at the University of North Carolina, as described in J. P. Sanders' paper on "Preservation of Manuscripts and Bindings." The outcome of this was the selection of a specific kind of wax in volatile solution, so that if sprayed or otherwise applied a coating of wax would be left which would not interfere with the cleaned binding. Both these subjects are of great technical interest, especially in the larger libraries.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIAN is this year confronted with a serious and difficult dilemma, or rather trilemma. Circulation has increased for the help and solace of the unemployed, which means normally more work for more assistants. The budget authorities lessen appropriations and the librarian is urged to save every penny, and turn savings back to the public treasury at the turn of the year. This means limiting the number of the staff, leaving vacant posts unfilled and using substitutes as little as possible. It is a hard problem to solve. The librarian of the Erie, Pa. Library, Miss Charlotte Evans, has taken a medial course in this perplexity. She reports that out of the \$67,396 appropriation she has saved enough to turn back \$1,837 into the public funds, that she is handling a circulation increased by 47,430 volumes over last year, and she has kept the staff and substitutes down to the narrowest limit with three places unfilled, and some assistants working on hourly instead of daily pay. Some will criticize this report on the ground that every dollar should have been spent, instead of turned back, to provide adequate assistants to meet the greater needs, while others will praise the vigorous economy which at least shows that the library is endeavoring with other municipal offices to meet the financial exigency. It is difficult indeed to render a fair verdict.

Librarian Authors

SUSAN GREY AKERS, author of *Simple Library Cataloging*, published by the American Library Association in 1927, a revised edition of which is now in preparation, is a Kentuckian and a graduate of the University of Kentucky. Her library career was begun in 1911, when she took the Apprentice Course of the Louisville Free Public Library and at the same time served as assistant in one of the branch libraries. The Library School of the University of Wisconsin was the scene of her professional training, in 1912-13. After an interlude of general library work as librarian of the Department of Hygiene of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., she entered the field in which she has since specialized. Miss Akers was cataloger at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., from 1920 to 1922; teacher of cataloging and classification at the Library School of the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to 1928, at the same time serving as one of the field visitors of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; and teacher of the same subjects at University College, the University of Chicago, during the academic years 1929-1930. Three years of study for her doctorate at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago followed. She is Acting-Director of this school for the year 1932-33. Miss Akers is now associate professor at the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., where she has classes in cataloging and classification. She received the degree of Ph.D. in August, 1932.

Simple Library Cataloging is a by-product of her experiences in Wisconsin as a field visitor. The untrained librarians there had many questions to ask, and these inquiries recurred to Miss Akers as she wrote her book. She endeavored to tell her readers what they needed to know, and to forestall other questions which it had not occurred to them to ask. "I can not even say that I have always longed to write!" she says. "I do enjoy the work involved in finding out enough about a subject to write something on it. I should so much rather teach them in person than write something for them to read. Then, if it is not clear they can ask questions. If they do not agree with me, we can discuss the point."

Other teaching experience was gained in the summers of 1928 and 1929 at the summer library school of Louisiana State University; and two summers as substitute in the Reference Catalog Division of the New York Pub-



Susan Grey Akers

lic Library, in 1917 and 1920, gave an insight into the intricate processes of cataloging in a very large library.

It is a far cry from Wisconsin to China, but the gap has been bridged by a Chinese translation of *Simple Library Cataloging* made by Samuel Tsu Yung Seng, director of Boone Library School, Central China College, Wuchang, which was published in 1929. Miss Akers can have the satisfaction of knowing that fundamental principles of practice in cataloging and classification are much the same in any language or country.

THE ACTUAL gain in membership in the Special Libraries Association during the last year is very good. According to the reports of officers and committees, it shows a total of 266 members added in the year, and only 90 resignations. The membership at present is 1,690—the largest in the history of the Organization.

A. L. A. Regional Conference

Des Moines, Iowa, October 12-15

THE FIVE STATE Regional Conference of the American Library Association comprising the state library associations of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Nebraska convened in Des Moines, Iowa, October 12 to 15, 1932. Registration opened at 9:30 A.M. and delegates used the free time of the morning and afternoon in registering, viewing the exhibits, or following their own inclinations.

At 4 P.M. a fifteen minute talk was broadcast by Harry Miller Lydenberg, president of the American Library Association, over radio stations WHO-WOC. From 4 to 5:40 P.M. tea was served to the visitors in the Library Commission offices. At 8 P.M., following a pageant in honor of Columbus Day, depicting the landing of Columbus, presented by the Women's Auxiliary of the Des Moines Chapter of the National Italian-American Civic League, Miss Ida M. Day, vice-president of the Kansas Library Association, called the First General Session to order.

On Thursday morning, October 13, the five separate state associations held their breakfasts and business meetings, minutes of which were kept by the state association secretaries. A meeting of Library Commission Workers, called by Miss Julia Robinson, was held in the Library Commission offices at 10:30 A.M. A demonstration of educational talking pictures, brought by the University of Chicago Press, was given on the mezzanine floor at 11 A.M. The official photograph was taken at the East door of the hotel at 11:45 A.M. At noon the Conference Luncheon was held in the Ballroom with Miss E. Joanna Hagey, president of the Iowa Library Association, presiding. With Miss Hagey, at the speakers' table, were Mr. Charles J. Finger and his daughter, Helen Finger, and the chairmen of Sections and Round Tables of the conference. Miss Hagey introduced Mr. Finger, who spoke on "What's On My Mind About Books and Things." Tea was served by the Des Moines Library Staff in the Des Moines Public Library auditorium following the adjournment of the Large Libraries Section.

At 6:30 P.M. all registered at the conference were the guests of the Hertzberg Bindery at a dinner-dance at the Tearoom of Younker Brothers. Various library school groups occupied separate tables at this event. While some remained to dance and sing and enjoy other entertainment provided by the host, the Hertz-

berg Bindery, others left at 8:30 P.M. to visit the Drake University-Municipal Observatory where a view of Saturn was had through the large telescope and brief talks on astronomy were given by Prof. Jessup and his assistants.

On Friday morning, October 14, two separate breakfast groups met at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, the Teachers College Librarians, with Miss Anna V. Jennings and the Library Commission Workers, with Miss Julia Robinson presiding.

First General Session

REPRESENTATIVES from Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, and New York were among the 523 delegates to the A. L. A. Regional Conference who were welcomed to Des Moines, at the First General Session held in the West Ballroom of the Fort Des Moines Hotel on October 12 at 8:00 P.M., by Miss Ida Day of the Kansas State Library in the absence of the Chairman, Carroll P. Baber of State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas. Mr. Fred T. Van Lieu, substituting for the Mayor of Des Moines who was unable to attend the meeting, extended greetings and welcome to Des Moines. Mr. Van Lieu said in part: "The one idea that I might bring to you this evening is simply that civilization in our better times has brought certain outposts. Among them is that of the public library. Another is recreation, and still a third is reclamation, so we have instead of the old three R's, Reading, Recreation, and Reclamation. . . . Assaults will be made upon tax-levying bodies to cut down these outposts, and I would impress it upon you this evening to do all that you can in your power and use all your influence to save the outposts of the library." Mr. John C. DeMar, President of the Des Moines Public Library Board, extended to the delegates a welcome in behalf of the Library Board of the City. Mr. DeMar emphasized the burdens that are now put upon public libraries, burdens that are heavier than they have ever been heretofore, not only in the increasing numbers that are using the library, but also in the people who are unemployed and are seeking ways to occupy their minds and time. "Tax bodies are requiring you to curtail expense, and it is imperative that you do this," said Mr.

DeMar. "You are not going to go along with the same amount to spend that you have had in the past. You are going to have to curtail; you are going to have to curtail more than in the past. That is one of the big problems that you have to discuss and that you have to meet." Following Mr. DeMar, Mr. Johnson Brigham, Dean of Iowa Librarians, brought greetings and a welcome to the group. He said in part: "We Iowa Librarians cordially and heartily welcome you, recognizing you as representative missionaries of the great Twentieth Century Library Movement. You have honored us by your presence and cheered us by your zeal and enthusiasm, and will encourage us by your interesting experiences and valuable suggestions. We of Iowa are proud of our association with you of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri. With us you represent the great Northwest of history,—'the granary of the world,' the nursery of giant men and noble, resourceful women. . . . Our mission as librarians is not only to supply the needs of seekers after knowledge, but also to give free access to overflowing fountains of inspiration, to provide means of escape from deadening drudgery, to minister to ailing minds, to lift the lowly to a soul-satisfying upper air, to impart to the depressed new hope, new ambition, new zeal, new courage. Our mission does not end with the individual. We are pioneers in the social world—the world of organized society. Society as organized is narrow and must be broadened. It is self-centered and must be widened until it includes sympathy. I use the word 'sympathy' not as synonymous with 'pity,' but in the Greek sense of accord, community of feeling and interests. . . . Impressed as I long have been with the librarian's glorious heritage and exalted mission, I gladly welcome you, O pioneers! doubting not but that you will return to your several posts of duty with new zeal for your daily round of duties, newly inspired by the fellowship of kindred minds, and more profoundly impressed than ever before with the great truth that the humblest task performed in the line of exalted service leads to results infinitely important and immeasurably far-reaching."

Following the various greetings the first speaker of the evening was introduced. Harry Miller Lydenberg of the New York Public Library and President of the American Library Association spoke on "The Library and the Community." First he brought greetings from the National Association and from the New York State Association. Mr. Lydenberg's address follows:

Mr. Lydenberg's Address

"To give you an idea of some of the work of the national association, some idea of the situation that faces us, let me pass on to you some figures that will help us get a better idea of the picture that faces us. The national association has for its 1933 income an estimated addition of about \$20,000 more than in 1932, which on its face is encouraging, but unfortunately our 1932 budget is based on a schedule very much less than the funds at our command in the preceding years. It means that we shall be able to go on about as we have this year. It means that we have in immediate prospect none of the activities that we had hoped for. Still we shall receive from our sales, from our dues, about two-thirds of our active income. It means, therefore, that you and I and each of us have an important responsibility to see that we back up to the fullest of our ability the work of the membership committee, help Miss Beatty and Miss Leavitt with this important work they are doing because still two-thirds of the income of the Association comes from the hands of the individual members, not from outside sources.

"Now, that's discouraging because I am going to tell you that our dues are off. Since the beginning of the year we have found 3,152 members forced to give up their membership. It is encouraging to know that several hundred of them have said that this was forced on them by circumstances and that they certainly hope to come back and be reinstated as soon as funds are at hand. New members make our net loss only 2,598 since January.

"You remember how we started off three years ago with our campaign for contributing and sustaining members. It is distressing to report that when we estimated our income from these sources as \$27,000 for this year, we can report now but \$12,000 paid in. We hope that by the end of the year we may have an income from these sources of \$20,000. It is encouraging to see that we have had forty new contributing members, though that picture is lessened considerably by realization that half of them, twenty, consist of sustaining members that have dropped from the \$100 membership to the \$25. Our income from the *Booklist* shows a deficit of \$4,000, but this will probably be made up in view of the fact that most of our subscriptions come in at the end of the year. It is encouraging to realize that the subscriptions to the *Booklist* have not fallen off in point of numbers.

"Now, as a warm element to this narration, let me assure you that one of our estimates

has been under-manned. Our figures for DC numbers on LC cards when the estimates were presented were set down as \$7,600 for the year, and so far our receipts have amounted to \$7,900. I wish I could have given you that kind of underestimating for the others.

"You ask how about the Carnegie money. You all remember, or many of you do—I hope many of you were at New Haven and experienced the thrill of that meeting—when we did back up the work of this committee in such a spirited fashion and did assure the world that the American Library Association could show as support from the public an increase in its income to the equivalent of \$1,000,000; and as a result of that the Carnegie Corporation has decided to give us the \$1,000,000 that we had in prospect and hope. We expect to receive \$500,000 this month; the remaining \$500,000 about a year from now. That will enable us to carry on some of the activities that we did carry on in the past, but have now, because of lack of funds, been compelled to discontinue.

"Some of the activities of the Association, however, have not been dependent on these contributions, and have been carried on with their usual success. Let me mention the very important study of the prospects of cooperative cataloging; the union list of foreign government serials; the international library scholarships; the library survey of Canada; the regional field work in the South (this is the second year, and we have fairly good prospects that sufficient funds will be provided for the third year); the Winnetka study; and the work of the committee on annuities and pensions. And there let me give you a bit of news that I suppose some of you have received, and I am sure all of you will receive in a short time from headquarters.

"The Committee on Annuities and Pensions met at Chicago late in September. Mr. Brigham has done a work of major importance in this connection; and acting on the authority granted by the Council passed on to the Executive Board, this committee has entered into a tentative arrangement with an insurance company of unquestioned standing to submit to the Executive Board for consideration, and let us hope favorable action, a form of contract by which librarians may contribute to a purchase of retiring allowances, buying through the Association as we shall do if this goes through. We shall get the benefit of group rates, which will give us an advantage of about 12 per cent of the annuity that we could purchase if we went into the open market and bought as in-

dividuals. The scheme is flexible enough to permit us to come into it as individual librarians or as a combination of our own contribution and that of the employing institution. If the latter combination is used, it is expected that the institution will contribute about 4 per cent of the salary each month and the individual 5 per cent; if the other, that is the employee-pay-all plan, the employee will pay his 5 per cent. That money at probably the retiring age of sixty-five will be used to buy an annuity of such amount as the money contributed will purchase. If the institution or any friend of the library workers as a group is fortunate enough to come into the picture with money enough to take up the accrued liabilities that step will put the man or woman of advanced age who comes into this in the later years of his life on the same basis as the employee who enters at the age of twenty, twenty-five, or thirty and continues to pay for the period that elapses between that time and the age of sixty-five. If the employee dies before the retiring age, the draft contract contemplates repayment to his estate of his entire contribution. If he should leave the library service for any reason he may exercise one of two options. He may withdraw his entire contribution with interest or he may continue to pay and at the age of sixty-five have the benefit of these contributions. If he dies after sixty-five his estate will get as much money as is represented by the difference between what he paid in and what would have come to him as a retiring allowance. There are other options that it is not necessary to go into.

"We do feel, however, that it represents a marked advance for librarians throughout the country. It will not be an universal scheme because many states, I should say some states and some cities, have retiring arrangements of their own, and they of course will not take advantage of it. It is flexible enough to permit the employees to come in as they choose irrespective of local conditions.

"The economic crisis and the organized efforts to reduce expenditures for all public purposes threaten the continued existence on any adequate basis of all the cultural and social agencies, including libraries. The representatives of all these agencies are confronted not merely with the problem of maintaining their own essential services, but with maintaining the faith of the American people in those institutions which represent our type of civilization at its best. These issues confront every community; they face those who look at problems in terms of states; they are also national problems of the American Library

Association which is your agent in matters affecting the country at large. Its officers, its Boards, its committees, its headquarters staff are studying the questions involved and are taking such action as is found possible to protect and advance the interest of librarians. Its strength depends on its members and the affiliated groups and on the income which they to a large extent provide.

"Every paid professional library worker should be a member of the American Library Association if for no other reason than the opportunity afforded for quick action in a national professional emergency. Every library trustee and every library shares in the benefits of the Association's work and should in turn give weight to its influence to membership and help it to achieve results. Last year the Association qualified for an endowment fund pending the time when it becomes available. Its income has been increased by many thousand dollars and reduced from many sources. The budgets have been cut to various essentials, and among other cuts headquarters staff members have taken leaves of absence without pay and have suffered two salary cuts. The Association is not engaged in another campaign to raise money. It should maintain the membership enrollment attained last year to keep faith with the prospective donor of the endowment fund. I don't think any of us can go home without feeling his individual responsibility to the fullest extent.

"Now, turning from specific things of that kind, let me speak to you a moment on the library in its relation to the community, on the library as a part of the educational system and on the library as an element to better citizenship, and as a part of the cultural plan.

"The first is so essential, so fundamental, that I think it needs no words from me to demonstrate the importance of the library, the institution, as a part of the educational system of this country. I do feel that we cannot emphasize too much to ourselves the importance of the library as an instrument for better citizenship; the importance of the library as a messenger of the significance of the printed word, the importance the library can give to every element of the community in its efforts to maintain and extend the finer sides of life.

"I picked up the *New Yorker* the other day and ran across this. 'A radio announcer in Holland has written us a letter suggesting a slogan for this magazine, which is more troublesome than most Dutchmen go to at that. He says we ought to advertise, 'If you want a corker, read the *New Yorker*.' We are very glad to

accept this very clever slogan and hope all our readers will use it on their friends as it will undoubtedly bring some kind of immediate reaction, we are not saying what. Our own appropriate and private slogan, expressing possibly a less sheltered viewpoint, the result of years of being victimized by the printed word, is this: 'If you want peace, good health, and comparative tranquility, don't read anything at all from childhood to senility.'

"It is clever, it is cynical, but when I read that I wonder what use we librarians have been. Here we are in this period of adjustment when we have to fight our battles for materials things, and I fear that sometimes we fail to realize the responsibility that is put on us to demonstrate the spiritual value of these books at our command. We think of them in a practical way and we are glad when people come to us for help in connection with their daily problems, but I think now as never before we are going through a period when we see how little the material counts. This country has as much wealth today as it had three years ago; it is a matter of lack of confidence, a matter of failing to take those immaterial things at the rating they were held at a few years ago. I do feel that it is a charge on us to see that today we do demonstrate to the community that an important essential element in the life of the community is this immaterial, but very important element that we can bring by showing what books can do in the daily life of every member. We all of us have to face our cuts in our budgets, and I know how each of us making such a plea as that to a budget director or chairman of a finance committee, whatever his title may be, pleading for a continuation of the library allowance, is certain to be met with the snarl. 'When people are hungry, you want to feed them books; when they have no place to sleep, are you going to send them to the library?' 'You want the same allowance today and we have got hungry mouths to feed?'

"It is no answer to tell him that we realize that the spiritual hunger is of greater importance than the material. I admit it is important to feed the hungry, but I do feel that it is proper for us as librarians to insist on the privilege of being heard and to demonstrate to the community that the material at our command, if properly used would have helped much to lessen the effect that this cataclysm has had; and that there is no one charged with the responsibility for the expenditure of public funds today that can fail to realize that he has as much need to

take care of the cultural part of the community life as of the material part, and when we go before these budget directors and finance committees on such a plea, we have got to go, not with our own assertions, because that is at once discredited as a plea for ourselves, but we have got to go with the support of the community; and there I feel strongly that the results we get when we make our plea for this contribution, this support will depend very largely on the way we have succeeded in bringing the public library into the daily life of the community.

"If we can be sure that the man will turn to us when he reflects that his fellow-worker on the street said to him the other day, 'Why can't the Government pay me my bonus? All it has got to do is to print the money and pass it on to me,' if our friend who is reflecting on that comes to us to say, 'Is this right or is it wrong; where can I find out something about it?' then I feel we have done something that we can count on as a part of community service.

"When I realize what this state has to its credit in the way of broadcasting and see what Mr. Spaulding has done here in this city, what Mr. Brown is doing in Ames, I feel that they are deserving of a high measure of praise from every one of us who feels it his mission to carry to the people this spirit of books and reading; show people what these things can do for us in our daily life. If we can go to these people, to these bodies, these committees that stand in control of public funds, we have got to remember that they are doing their best to carry out the responsibility turned over to them. None of us can insist that no library appropriation be cut. We can insist, however, that the cuts be made in a way to do the least harm to the community. We can insist that we be heard in our effort to demonstrate to the community that the message of the books we try to bring to them is a message that is sure to benefit the social, the industrial, the spiritual life of the community, and that I feel is one of the strongest responsibilities laid on us as individuals and as representatives of the institutions on whose behalf we speak."

The concluding address was given by Mrs. Max Mayer, Director of the Jewish Community Center in Des Moines. Mrs. Mayer said in part: "I had a German grandmother who used to tell us the story of a woman who was very unhappy and she packed all her troubles in a basket and went from one neighbor to another, intending to leave her troubles in that neighbor's home, but toward evening she came back again with her own basket of

troubles. There wasn't anybody's troubles that she would exchange for her own after all, and so perhaps it will be with you. You will go back to your respective homes and libraries and budget committees and boards of supervisors and City Councils and you will think after all, 'Well, we are not as bad off as we may have thought and our situation isn't hopeless even after the coming election.' . . . I think it is a cheery thought to look back on the tremendous generosity of the halcyon days just gone. I think it is reassuring to know that we have enough common sense and understanding of the situation to know that we are in a period of reconstruction and that we will have to reconstruct our entire thinking and perhaps much of our service to a community."

Following the Session there was an informal reception in the South Ballroom where light refreshments were served by the Des Moines Library Club.

Second General Session

The Second General Session opened with music by the North High School band, followed by a few words from Mr. Raymond Jones, Director. Miss Sadie T. Kent, librarian of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, was the presiding Chairman and she introduced the main speaker of the morning, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who spoke on "The Library's Place in a Changing World." Dr. Bostwick's paper will be printed in full in a forthcoming number of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*. A discussion of the paper followed. Mr. C. A. Crosser, Secretary of the Des Moines Bureau of Municipal Research, suggested that librarians make their libraries a kind of community oracle to answer all sorts of questions and to get people in the habit of calling the library. "Now, then," said Mr. Crosser, "the point is that when the library answers a lot of these questions and proves it helped the citizens of the community, the library appears indispensable in the eyes of the citizens. It has to go out and not wait for people to ask them. Watch the papers and voluntarily answer these questions aggressively. It seems to me the great lack, or one of the great lacks, of our community is that of a central clearing house for community information." Mr. Crosser went on to tell how to make library service indispensable to the organization of the City so that it will influence the tax-reducing body.

Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, followed Mr. Crosser. Not having seen Mr. Bostwick's paper she discussed the subject rather than the paper itself. Miss Countryman's inspirational talk follows:

Miss Countryman's Address

"Dr. Bostwick spoke of the fact that human nature doesn't change. I wonder how much we are really changing our communities. We are always changing. Change is constant. There would be no progress if we didn't change. The only thing is that we are changing a little more rapidly and suddenly and it is a little harder to adjust ourselves to it, but we would have been changed anyway even if it had been more slowly, and I would call attention to the fact that human nature isn't changing and it is human nature with which we are dealing; men and women who are perhaps no different from what they were ten or twenty years ago. Somewhere Mr. Slosson quotes from somebody a definition of civilization, something like this. Civilization is the mastery of nature and the taming of man. Now we progressed very far, quite far at least, though not nearly as far as we are going to, but we have progressed considerably in our mastery of nature and it has thrown around us great blessings, material blessings, wonderful pleasures until we have been somewhat engrossed by our material things. We are terribly cluttered up with things, but we haven't proceeded very far in the taming of man. When this great depression came upon us we all were financially deflated. The saddest thing about it all, I think, is to see how poor we are in spirit, how little inner resources men and women have accumulated. In our talks about what we are going to do in this changing time we have been talking about what we can do to help men rehabilitate themselves; what we can do in a vocational way, what we can do to fill their leisure time. I am preaching a sermon, am I not, but it seems to me the chief thing we can do is to inspire men and women, and it is just as much our job to inspire men and women as it is to give them occupational direction and vocational guidance and all those things which we have talked about so much. We have been engrossed in material things. Now, of course, I realize that is our job and we can't neglect it, but we shouldn't neglect the other either. Man must have bread to live, but he cannot live by bread alone, and people need a new vision of the meaning of life and its essential things. What makes men so unhappy? Not that they haven't bread enough. No, they are unhappy because they can't spend as luxu-

rious as before. They can't all have electric refrigerators, cars, fashions, movies, concerts, and races, and on that account they feel impoverished. Why? Because they haven't inner resources.

"It seems to me the first thing people have got to learn in this changing community is that there is happiness in other things than material things, and what are we going to do about it? I think that is part of our job to find out what we are going to do to help inspire men. There may be sweet uses of adversity, you know, and perhaps the simplification of life and the cultivation of serenity of spirit is going to be one of the things that will grow out of it.

"In the last number of a little paper which is published by the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, the editor tells of a visit this last summer to three New England villages where she found the people enjoying life. They didn't have rich homes and they had very simple homes, but she said when she visited them at night they talked about books and affairs of some moment. They weren't discussing the last movies and weren't hurrying out again that evening. They were quiet and serene and happy, and she realized what kind of an atmosphere produced Emerson, Thoreau, Dickinson, and those, but she said, 'We are not producing that type any more,' and perhaps that is the trouble with us, but perhaps one of the uses of adversity will be that we simplify our living, that we find out that material things aren't the only things that minister to our happiness, that the abundant life does not consist in the things which a man possesseth.

"I have been interested to note that I am not the only one to be thinking along this line in regard to our work. I noticed that Mr. Lydenberg spoke the other night of the spiritual values which might be given out through our help; also Mrs. Mayer, and the other day I ran across what I thought was a remarkable editorial in our Minneapolis paper. I am going to read from it. It is called *The Need of Inspiration*.

"Everyone knows what is meant by the depression, the deflation of values, the depreciation of securities, the widespread unemployment, the standstill of our industrial civilization, political and business leaders casting about for some means of lifting the world out of the slough of despond, but we do not consider another sort of depression, that is the fruit of the first—the sense of discouragement, the deflation of moral and spiritual values. We shall not get far in any attempt to galvanize that economic world back

to life unless at the same time, and as an indispensable preliminary, we can discover some means of replacing the moral world or reawakening the courage and inspiring faith in life and its essential meanings.

"It says further that the churches, libraries, and educational institutions should not miss an unparalleled opportunity at that point and stands with literature and art not as tinsel ornaments tied onto life like popcorn on a Christmas tree. They are the fruits of life, the concentrated efforts of experience stored up as food for the soul. It is their function to quicken and purify the spiritual vision, to expound and illustrate the moral values, to inspire the heart and soul of man with courage, hope, and unconquerable faith, and books are that, and you and I deal with books. We cannot tell what might awaken a man. The wind bloweth where it listeth. As the blind man said: 'Once I was blind, now I see,' and the awaking comes just like that. We don't know what books we may put into people's hands that awaken them to the knowledge of vision that there is something more than in dealing with material things and in making money. What are we going to do about it? I feel that to be concrete we ought to have among the groups of books we put out on our tables, I think we ought always to keep among those groups the finest in poetry, the most beautiful interpretations of life that have been written, and religious books. Why not? There has never been so many splendid books on religion as have been written the last two years, and we have noticed that reading of religion has crept to the front. It has been noticeable how many books people are taking out on religion. Why not duplicate those instead of fiction? I think it is our duty to attempt to inspire men and women to the finer things of life. The Greeks formed their civilization on the love of beauty. I am a practical person; I believe in all the practical things we can do, but I don't think we should do all the practical and leave out the very finest of all in the inspiration, at this time, of men and women."

Following Miss Countryman, Mr. P. F. Hopkins, City Manager of Mason City, Iowa, made the following statement: "When I was down for a discussion of Dr. Bostwick's very entertaining and scholarly paper, I wondered what I could think of that might be called a discussion of that paper. This is in no sense a discussion of Mr. Bostwick's paper . . . I have the feeling that one of your big problems right now is that of trying to decide what to buy and what to reject—not only for financial

reasons, but because so much of what is coming from the publishers is not worth shelf space even if it could be had for nothing. Obviously no library can, or should, buy all new publications, and the one who must draw the line has a real job and a real responsibility . . . only the acid test of time can definitely fix a book's place in a country's literature, but I am quite sure that it is better to miss an occasional good one than to overload the shelves with the run-of-mine." In speaking of the attitude of the city administration toward public libraries Mr. Hopkins said: "Councils consider the library as an important and vital part of public service, and would not in any way unnecessarily curtail its fundamental activities. They ask only that, in this present period of distress, those charged with the administration of library funds give special thought to any program that will reduce its cost without hampering its work." Mr. Hopkin's address will be printed in the November *A.L.A. Bulletin*.

Rev. E. G. Williams, Pastor of the Westminster United Presbyterian Church in Des Moines, was the final speaker of the morning. He spoke about the function of the library in this changing situation in which we find ourselves. "It is my duty," said Mr. Williams, "my high and holy duty to discourage men and women from bewildered, floundering lives, to light with my own soul—with that light that burns at the heart of all life, God—their lamps, so many of which have gone out, so they can hold God's lamp close to their hearts these days, and it seems to me that this function of a library is really true, though idealistically true. I see tired, beaten men and women coming up, children victims of an order they did not help to build, coming up with a little guttering, smoking candle of their spirits, some with their spirit's lamp pinched out, and I see you, if you have any consecration to your task in this changing scene, taking every book in that library that has in it the glow of God, the vital, wholesome, happy realities of truth, beauty, and goodness, and lighting from the altar of the Infinite, as it has spoken through the mind of yesterday and today, those candles with such light that we may emerge somewhere, and that somewhere will be into a larger and more abundant life."

Third General Session

ON FRIDAY evening at 6:30 P.M. the Conference Banquet and Third General Session was held in the Ballroom of the Fort Des Moines Hotel. The Ballroom was decorated by Miss Mary Rosemond and her assistants

with Iowa corn, harvest center-pieces and the colors of autumn. Leis strung from corn kernels and souvenirs of Armand's Symphony face powder and Chamberlain's hand lotion, both manufactured in Des Moines, were distributed to all. Mr. Gilbert Doane, presiding, introduced Professor Paul Stoye, Head of the Piano Department, Drake University, who played three piano numbers, following which Miss Julia A. Robinson was introduced, who read a message of greetings to the librarians from the Honorable Dan Turner, Governor of Iowa. Others who were introduced and responded briefly were Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, former editor of *Libraries*, Arthur E. Bostwick, past president of the American Library Association, Johnson Brigham, honorary president of the Iowa Library Association, Mrs. William Larrabee, Jr., president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, and Forrest Spaulding. Edmund Lester Pearson of New York now an author, but formerly a librarian and editor, was then introduced, and spoke on "People Who Write to Authors."

Fourth General Session

PRECEDING the Fourth General Session at 9 A.M. on Saturday, October 15, a concert was given by the orchestra of the Warren Harding Junior High School, under the direction of Mr. Wasson. Miss Harriet Ann Wood of the Minnesota State Department of Education presided. The first speaker was Mr. Charles J. Dutton, Des Moines author, who spoke on "An Author Views the Library." He said that every serious writer is trying to write a book "that is going to live to be read again through all of the ages that come." "In your libraries," said Mr. Dutton, "you are dealing with the thoughts, dreams, and achievements of men and women. On your shelves are all the discoveries of the human mind and all the fancies and all the visions. You deal not with paper and ink. You deal with living things, and is it not worth while to serve the public these days?"

Dean Alfred J. Pearson, School of Liberal Arts, Drake University, then spoke on "Russia." Dean Pearson read his address, adding at the last a few words about books in Russia. "Books in Russia are more common than they used to be. The only trouble there with the books in the popular libraries is that the reading is outlined too carefully for me. They give them the kind of books they want them to read; books that contain so much about communism."

"Reminiscences and Prophecies" was the title of Miss Mary Eileen Ahern's address. She said in part: "As I have been telling you all these years you can't lift enthusiasm and put it down on an individual community or group. It has to have a seed planted within. . . . There is a big work to be done, and while we have been very much—in my opinion too much—immersed in the last dozen years in money, money, money, material things to make the libraries go, let us listen to those who emphasize the spiritual values that are to be found in our work."

A short business session followed. Mr. Forrest Spaulding, Conference Secretary, reported on the conference registration as follows: From Iowa, 304; Kansas, twenty-six; Minnesota, fifty-nine; Missouri, forty-seven; Nebraska, thirty; and from states not participating, Illinois, eight; New York, four; Oregon, one; Wisconsin, one; exhibitors, twenty-eight; individuals out of the state; visitors six and local visitors twenty-three; total registration 537. A telegram was read from the Mayor of Omaha, Nebraska, urging the next Regional Conference to be held in that City. It was moved and accepted that this invitation be accepted with many thanks.

Resolution Committee

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the heartfelt thanks of the Five-State Conference of the American Library Association be extended to the officials of Des Moines for their welcome;

To Mr. Forrest Spaulding and to Miss Julia A. Robinson and their corps of efficient workers who have forgotten nothing that could add to the pleasure and comfort of visitors, not the least being the courtesy cars and the beautifully appointed teas at the Des Moines Public Library and the Iowa Library Commission; to Professor Paul Stoye and Drake University; to Smouse Opportunity School; to the Des Moines Public Schools; to the Hertzberg Bindery for the most convenient programs and to the Hertzberg Family for the delightful dinner; to the program committee for a splendidly planned and executed program; to all the speakers who have given so generously of their time; to the management of the Hotel Fort Des Moines, and the other hotels of the city for the thoughtful arrangements for the comfort, conveniences and pleasure of the members of this conference; to WHO-WOC, Central Broadcasting Company; and to the press of the city which has

reported so generously the proceedings of this conference.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE M. WALDON

MAE INGLES

RUTH HAMMOND

ETHEL BERRY

EVA CANON

FORREST SPAULDING,

*Secretary, American Library Association
Regional Conference.*

State Officers Elected

Iowa Library Association

President—E. Joanna Hagey, Cedar Rapids

First Vice-President—May Ditch, Ottumwa

Second Vice-President—May M. Clark, Dubuque

Secretary—Mrs. Bernard Gray, Ft. Dodge

Treasurer—Elizabeth Walpole, Storm Lake

Registrar—Abbie Converse, Cresco

Executive Board—
Julia A. Robinson, Des Moines; Alice B. Story, Marshalltown; and Mrs. Cora P. Millard, Burlington

Nebraska Library Association

President—Mary Woodbridge, Omaha

First Vice-President—Mr. Ernest Lundeen, Lincoln

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Paul, David City

Secretary-Treasurer—Lora Bolton, Lincoln

Missouri Library Association

President—Jessie Stimmons, Carthage

First Vice-President—Grace Hill, Kansas City

Second Vice-President—Pearl Clarkson, Columbia

Secretary—Mrs. Grace Young, Sedalia

Treasurer—Lucille Brumbaugh, Maryville

Member of A. L. A. Council—Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City

Minnesota Library Association

President—Ethel I. Berry, Minneapolis

First Vice-President—Erma Walker, Hibbing

Second Vice-President—Alma Penrose, St. Cloud

Secretary-Treasurer—Gertrude Glennon, Stillwater

Ex-officio Member—Grace M. Stevens, Rochester

Kansas Library Association

President—C. M. Baker, director, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence

First Vice-President

—Miss Edith M. Norton, Public Library, Coffeyville, Kans.

Second Vice-President—None

Treasurer—Mrs. Rose Craig, Winfield

Secretary—Miss Helen Bartlett, Senior High School, Parsons, Kan.

READ ONE OF THE OLD BOOKS

A FORGOTTEN TREASURE STOREHOUSE
OF LITERARY RICHES



Cut by Courtesy of Hertzberg Bindery

One of the Delightful Cuts Used to Illustrate the Programs, Furnished by the Hertzberg Bindery, for the A. L. A. Regional Conference in Des Moines, Iowa

St. John's Receives 1,000 Books

JUSTICE BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO of the United States Supreme Court has presented a collection of more than 1,000 law books, comprising most of his personal library, to the School of Law of St. John's College, Brooklyn.

The gift was made through Joseph M. Paley, Associate Professor of Law at the college, who was private secretary to Justice Cardozo. The collection will be added to the law library of the college's Borough Hall Division at 96 Schermerhorn Street. The books date from 1730 to 1919 and many were bequeathed to Justice Cardozo by his father, the late Justice Albert Cardozo of the Court of Common Pleas.

EXTRA COPIES of the Dewey Supplement to the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are available at the offices of THE JOURNAL, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, at a cost of 25c. each. Supply limited.



Library Organizations

Quebec Library Association

THE FIRST Annual Meeting of the Quebec Library Association was held in Montreal on October 6, at 8:00 P.M., in the Mechanics Institute, through the courtesy of the Chief Librarian, Mr. W. I. Hamilton. There was a large attendance, in spite of poor weather, and over seventy applications for membership were handed in. The Chair was taken by Miss A. O. C. Hayes.

The Chairman stated that nomination of Councillors had proved difficult, owing to the number of names handed in. Therefore, it had been decided to arrange for voting by mail, and voting papers, listing the names submitted, would be sent in a few days to all members who had filled in Application Forms and paid the annual fee.

An interesting address on the "History of Montreal Libraries" was given by Miss Mary Saxe (Late Chief Librarian, Westmount Public Library), who was able to intersperse her remarks with some amusing personal experiences of early days in library work. A vote of thanks to Miss Saxe was proposed by Miss K. R. Jenkins.

The Quebec Library Association has been formed with a view to bringing into closer relation all librarians, and all persons actively interested in library work, in the Province of Quebec. The objects as defined in the Constitution are as follows: "To promote interest in, and the welfare of libraries in the Province of Quebec by providing its members opportunities of meeting and discussing professional questions, by making the public aware of the opportunities which libraries offer for recreation and education, and by arousing public opinion to the need of more numerous and better equipped libraries and higher standards of professional training."

Besides the regular membership, open to "persons actively engaged in library work," the rules admit libraries as Institutional Members, and such persons as Library Trustees, members of Library Boards, individuals in the book-trade, bookshops and rental libraries, etc., are eligible to become Associate Members.

The formation of a professional organization has long been desired by a good many Quebec librarians, and the fact that immediate applications for membership have been received from librarians in every type and size of library, and of all creeds and nationalities,

seems to be a good omen for the new Association.

Any information, application forms, etc., may be obtained at any time from the Secretary, Miss A. O. C. Hayes, Librarian, The Federated Press Limited, 1187 Bleury Street, Montreal.

The following officers were elected for the year 1932-33: President, Dr. G. R. Lomer (University Librarian, McGill University); Vice-President, Mr. Aegidius Fauteux (Chief Librarian, City of Montreal Public Library); Treasurer, Miss Kathleen R. Jenkins (Chief Librarian, Westmount Public Library); Secretary, Miss A. O. C. Hayes (Librarian, The Federated Press Limited).

Rhode Island Library Association¹

ALTHOUGH FULLY aware of the increasing mutilation of public printed matter, especially by students in connection with project assignments, your committee believes that it is unwise to request, either through the State Board of Education or directly to our local school authorities, that the project method of instruction be eliminated. Rather do we feel that some provision should be first introduced that would be hopeful of success in removing some of the menacing influences of the project use of books as it affects collections of public printed matter. Accordingly, the following recommendations are offered:

I. LIBRARIANS

To the librarians of public libraries and junior and senior high school libraries, it is recommended that there be introduced systematic instruction, stressing the importance of fair play in the use of public printed matter.

It would be desirable to mention the vital importance and the influence of all public property (including parks, playgrounds and libraries) in modern community life, emphasizing in that connection, the essential value of equal opportunity for all.

It should be possible in such instruction to present examples of mutilated reference books, etc., bringing home to the consciousness of the group how the absence of the section or the missing page affects the work of the next student who takes it up after a book has been mutilated.

¹ Report of Committee on Mutilation of Public Library Books and Other Printed Matter.

A dual appeal should be made to the sportsmanship of the student as well as to the selfish interest of being able to obtain material when he desires it without risk of finding it removed by another student.

It is suggested that some provision be made in even the smallest communities for this sort of instruction.

2. TEACHERS

To the teachers, it is suggested that those engaged in assigning projects in which the collection of illustrative printed matter is to be employed particularly stress the importance of using no printed matter that is not owned by or given to the student concerned. With each assignment, this reminder should be given to the class.

It is further suggested that the idea introduced by some teachers in which extra credit is given to the students who present original sketches, although often artistically elementary and crude, in order to discourage the perfunctory pasting of printed pictures, should be given more general publicity.

It is believed, also, that the parent-teacher associations might be interested in supplying teachers with illustrated periodicals to be placed at the disposal of the students for clipping. This would be particularly helpful in the many cases where children have no periodicals in the home and are often tempted, because of this fact, to mutilate public and school library printed matter.

To make this plan effective, it should be adopted by the State Board of Education, supplemented by an appeal by the librarian of each public library to her local school authorities for support.

—CLARENCE E. SHERMAN, *Chairman.*

Massachusetts Library Club

THE FALL MEETING of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Worcester on October 20. An unusually interesting one day program had been arranged by Robert K. Shaw, Librarian of the Public Library, and Clarence E. Sherman, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, and President of the Massachusetts Library Club.

The morning session was held in Horticultural Hall, and after cordial greetings had been read from Myron F. Converse, President of the Worcester Horticultural Society, a symposium of Worcester Libraries was given by representatives telling something of the history and work of each of the seven types of libraries in the city. Robert W. G. Vail,

Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, spoke of their collection of American history which is the largest in America, and their special collection of work printed before 1820. Clark University Library was represented by President W. Atwood, and in the absence of Miss Edith M. Baker, the acting Librarian, he spoke of her work and the strength of the library collection along the lines of psychology and geography. Professor Irving T. McDonald, Librarian of the College of the Holy Cross, told of their collection of "Creative Writings of Early Jesuit Fathers" and their new Louise Imogen Guiney Room, and their emphasis on the classics of their general collection for the use of the students. Miss Mary Hamilton, Librarian of the Worcester Art Museum told of their collections of European, oriental, and American art. Miss Lydia W. Kirschner, Librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, gave a brief sketch of law libraries in Massachusetts and told of their efforts for economy in binding and for the protection of leather bound books. Mr. U. Waldo Cutter, Executive Director of the Worcester Historical Society, told of their library of 50,000 volumes, some of them of historical interest because typical of a "gentleman's" library of past years, but their special goal being books relating to Worcester and its industrial development. Mr. Robert K. Shaw then told of serving a city of the size of Worcester in the same building that was used over fifty years ago. The morning program was completed by an interesting talk by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble on "Boxing the Compass with Our Reading." She gave many suggestive titles of books and authors which fitted into the "Where," "When," "How," and "Why" of reading as seen by a "lay reader."

A luncheon at the Bancroft Hotel was followed by a challenging and informing lecture by Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw of Clark University on the "Geographical Basis of International Relations" with special emphasis on Russia. The northern situation of this country, its limitations of climate and mineral deposits and its position with the oriental peoples on the east and the Europeans on the west were all shown to have their effect on the present conditions in that country. Professor Ekblaw was followed by Francis F. Taylor, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, who gave a helpful talk on the "Literature of Design" giving specific titles of books for first purchase for a Public Library. The program and the meeting were planned for an early adjournment so that the different Worcester Libraries might be visited. In its mixture of practical information about libraries, inspirational talk on out-

side interests as given by Dr. Ekblaw, and interesting and practical book talks as given by Mrs. Marble, and Mr. Taylor, and the opportunity to visit so many varied libraries, the program was unusual in its balance and interest to all.

—MARY H. DAVIS, *Recording Secretary*.

New Orleans Library Club

THE NEW ORLEANS Library Club begins the second year of its life with a membership of ninety. The members include not only those who are actively engaged in library work but also those who are interested in the production, distribution and preservation of books.

The October meeting of the Club was held in the library of the new Louisiana State University Medical Center with Mr. James A. McMillen, Librarian of Louisiana State University speaking on his adventures in book collecting.

The Club is undertaking, as one of its projects for the year, a survey of the newspaper resources of the libraries of the city, hoping, in time, to extend it to a union list of the newspapers in Louisiana. The President, Mr. R. J. Usher, Howard Memorial Library, appointed Mr. H. L. Webb, Librarian, Tulane University, chairman of a committee to carry on this investigation.

—MARY HELEN JAMES, *Secretary*

North Dakota Library Association

THE MEETING of the North Dakota Library Association is always a family gathering rather than a set of formal proceedings, and this year the hospitality of Mrs. Searing of the Leach Public Library and of Miss Mirick of the School of Science, both members of the association throughout most of its career, made it a genuine "home-coming." The attendance was surprisingly good throughout the short day and a half sessions, October 18 and 19. Miss Mirick has served as acting president of the association since the resignation of Miss Anfinson, now Mrs. Barclay, with Miss O'Brien of Devil's Lake as secretary-treasurer.

After a cordial welcome, especially from Mr. O. A. Leach, the donor of the attractive Leach Library, a discussion of periodical problems was led by Miss Rynning of Fargo. It brought out the necessity of rather drastic discards in accumulated unbound magazines to save both space and binding. Pamphlet mate-

rial discussion, opened by Miss Baldwin of Bismarck, again resulted in recommending liberal discards, with the use of the Vertical File Service offered by the H. W. Wilson Co. warmly commended by all who had tried it. Its value in the saving of time and money was tested. A trustees' section discussed the economy problems; otherwise that note was not emphasized. At the evening meeting Dr. LeRoy Arnold of Hamline University, author and critic, gave a rapid fire outline of sixty outstanding books of last year. Mrs. Grant Hager of Grafton, who joined the Floating University cruise in 1930, took her audience "Up the China Coast," painting vivid word pictures of oriental life. Mrs. Christensen of Oakes and Miss Reed of the Valley City State Teachers College, who attended the New Orleans meeting, gave reports of that interesting gathering, and Miss Clara Baldwin of Minnesota, who had just returned from the regional conference at Des Moines, shared with the association her impressions. At the student convocation at the State School of Science Miss Baldwin of Minnesota and Miss Cook of North Dakota Commission greeted the students before Mr. Russell Reid, superintendent of the State Historical Society, displayed his beautiful colored slides of wild life in this state. The final session was a symposium on books. Mr. McMahon of the English department of the School of Science discussed "Selective Criticism" with sane conclusions as to accepting any personal bias. Only in the many-sided is there safety. Miss Fulmer of Bismarck presented a list of non-fiction of recent years which had been found valuable in the discussion of current problems. The meetings as a whole centered on book discussion and service through books.

Officers elected for the year are: President, Miss Lilian Mirick; Vice-President, Miss Gertrude Voldal, Dickinson; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Anne Procter, Jamestown. Executive board: Miss Rynning, Fargo; Mrs. Cobb, Grafton; Miss Fulmer, Bismarck.

Pacific Northwest Library Association

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST Library Association held its twenty-third annual conference June 30 to July 2 at Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park, under the auspices of the Tacoma Public Library. An attendance of more than 100 delegates from British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington was registered.

There were two General Sessions on June 30. The first included a brief word of wel-

come by Jacqueline Noel, Tacoma Public Library, and the address of the president, Nell A. Unger, Reed College, Portland, who sounded the keynote of the convention in her emphasis on "Reading Interests." Following this Session the state groups met separately for discussion of local problems. The second General Session of the day, which was held in the evening, featured a report by Helen G. Stewart, director Carnegie Demonstration, New Westminster, B. C., of "Progress to Date in the Carnegie Demonstration in British Columbia." Preceding her report the Park naturalist, Mr. Brockman, gave an illustrated lecture on plant and animal life of Mt. Rainier. The afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. The Catalog Section was presided over by Thelma L. Edwards, University of Washington Library, and included the following papers: "Report of the A. L. A. Catalog Section at New Orleans," by Mary Louise Man; "Recent Developments in Co-operative Cataloging," by Ruth McDonald; and "The Problem of Subject Headings for Scientific Publications in a University Library Catalog," by Mary Gier. The County Libraries Section under the chairmanship of Harriet C. Long, state librarian of Oregon, formed a discussion group to consider the question of "The Book Collection in the County Library." Mary A. Batterson, Tacoma Public Library, conducted the round table discussion in the Lending Section for the topic "An Increasing Circulation and a Decreasing Budget." In this group Sarah Virginia Lewis led a discussion of the question "How to Spend the Reduced Book Fund"; and Mary R. Edson conducted a discussion of "Other Vital Problems."

On July 1, the second day of the convention, there were three General Sessions. At the morning meeting, Margaret J. Clay, librarian, Victoria, B. C., conducted a round-table discussion of the question: "What Have We Learned From the Research Studies in Reading Interests?"; Anne M. Mulheron, librarian, Library Association of Portland, commented on the high lights of the A. L. A. meeting at New Orleans; and Ella R. McDowell, Municipal Reference Library, Seattle, read her "Report On the Pension Scheme for Librarians." The delegates met in a second General Session during the afternoon for the purpose of hearing a talk by Jessie Gay Van Cleave on "New Books for Children." The evening session opened with a group of songs delightfully sung by Rozella Knox, Portland; and an address by Wilkie Nelson Collins of New York City on "The Approach to Criticism" which completed the program for the day.

The round-table meetings for this day included the Small Libraries Section, with Mabel E. Doty, librarian, La Grande, Oregon, as chairman. The following papers were read: "Democracy in Book Selection," by Helen Remsberg; "John Doe—His Own Critic," by Florence K. Lewis; "A Working Musical Library," by Mildred Huntamer; and "Stimulating Book Consciousness," by Bessie Beal Barton. The Section on Work with Children and Schools was presided over by Siri Andrews, Library School, University of Washington, and included the following papers: "Mystery Stories for Children," by Miriam Oatey; "Western Stories for Children," by Elizabeth Carey; "Intermediate Departments in Public Libraries," by Eleanor Kidder; "Book Talk," by Frances Hartley; and a discussion group led by Mildred Pope, state librarian of Washington, on the topic "How the State Library May Help the School Librarian." The College and Reference Section, under the leadership of Kate Dallam Gregory, Spokane, had a program as follows: "What a Reference Librarian Should Read on Northwest History," by E. Ruth Rockwood; "Leading Them to Water," by Philip O. Keeney; "Standards for Liberal Arts College Libraries," by Sabra Nason; "Coordination in Periodicals," by C. W. Smith; "Northwest Notables," by R. Ronald Todd; "Selecting Our Student Assistants," by Marion Horton; and a college library discussion group which considered, among other topics, "Library Privileges for Faculty Members" as proposed by Elva L. Batcheller. A General Session on the morning of July 2 ended the convention.

Incidental to the conference was the organization of the Washington State Library Association, and the welcome accorded to Mildred Pope who had recently been appointed state librarian of Washington. The officers elected by the Washington State Library Association are: President, Judson Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library; Vice-President, Mabel Zoe Wilson, librarian, Bellingham Normal School; Secretary, Clara Van Sant, Tacoma Public Library; Treasurer, Helen Remsberg, Yakima Public Library.

The officers of the Pacific Northwest Library Association for 1932-1933 are: President, Harriet C. Long, state librarian, Salem Oregon; first Vice-President, Florence K. Lewis, librarian, Aberdeen, Washington; second Vice-President, Sarah Fisher, Public Library, Vancouver, B. C.; Secretary, Marguerite Putnam, University of Washington Library, Seattle; Treasurer, Helen McRaith, Library Association of Portland, Portland.

—EDWINA CUSEY, *Secretary*.

From The Library Schools

McGill

TWO SIX WEEKS summer schools were held in McGill University Library School, one in English and one in French. The French course, a duplicate of the English one, aimed to meet the needs of French Canadians engaged in library work and unable to follow the course in English. Fifteen of the sixteen students were French Canadians and nine of these were already engaged in library work. The French course was under the direction of Dr. G. R. Lomer with Miss Mary Prescott Parsons, formerly resident director of the Paris Library School in Paris, France, acting as Assistant Director. Mademoiselle Elsa de Bondeli and Monsieur A. Fauteux, Librarian of the Bibliothèque Municipale, Montreal, lectured on Cataloging and Administration respectively. Special lecturers included Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Vice-Director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mademoiselle H. Grenier, Librarian, Commission des Ecoles Catholiques de Montréal, Monsieur l'Abbé O. Maurault, Supérieur du Collège Grasset, Montréal, Monsieur Maurice Hébert, Publiciste de Gouvernement de Quebec, who gave the closing address, and others.

Ten full time students and two partials are registered in the one year course. The class includes graduates of McGill University, the Universities of British Columbia, Manitoba, Montreal and Toronto, Queens, Mount Allison, Laval, and Emmanuel College. The successful students will receive the degree of Bachelor of Library Science at Convocation on May 25, 1933. Eleven students are enrolled in the extension course in Cataloging (equivalent to that given in the summer school) which is being given during the first term in the evening. An extension course in Binding is being offered under the auspices of the Library School.

Pittsburgh

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL opened on Monday, September 26th, with an enrollment of thirty-one students; twelve academic library students from Margaret Morrison Carnegie College, seventeen college graduates, and two special students. Ten states are represented in the group. Pennsylvania leads with a total of twenty, nine of whom are residents of Pittsburgh, five from Allegheny County, two from Clearfield County, and one each from Fayette and Lawrence Counties.

The other states represented are Alabama, Connecticut, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Ohio and Oregon. Sixteen students have elected the course in Library Work with Children, three the Schools course, and twelve the General course.

Simmons

AT SIMMONS the year opened on September 19th with the usual number specializing in Library Science, forty-eight seniors and twenty-six graduates of other colleges. As at Simmons girls from their entrance look forward to librarianship as their goal, their academic curriculum is moulded to fit that field; hence a warning would have to be given four years in advance of any proposed limitation of numbers such as has been advocated by some librarians as a policy library schools should follow. We are not convinced of the desirability of it. If, four years hence, there is still contraction in the number of positions, may it not be that more communities will demand higher qualifications than they have done heretofore, and require technical library education? If that be done there will be none too many properly educated candidates available. There are not now, if appointments were made on a proper professional basis. The absorption of last year's group is a slower process than usual, but is still progressing. Twenty-seven are in permanent full-time position, and two are doing part-time library work. The College has permitted graduates of 1932 who desire it to return free of tuition charges to carry whatever academic courses they choose. Eight of the Library School group are taking advantage of the proffer.

North Carolina

THE SCHOOL OF Library Science of the University of North Carolina was provisionally accredited as a graduate library school by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association at its meeting on April 27, 1932.

One man and twenty-eight women were granted the degree of A.B. in L.S. at the Commencement Exercises on June 6, 1932. Of these twenty-nine graduates sixteen have library positions; two are in public library work, three in school, six in college, four in university, and one is Secretary-Reviser of the School.

Small Libraries

Library Service For the Negro¹

THE ABOVE TITLE refers to Negro library service in a specific place and the place is in the South, some eighty odd miles below Memphis, Coahoma County, Mississippi, Clarksdale being the county seat and the Library located in this town. From the town Library opened in 1914 the growth has extended to county work and to the establishment of branches for white and colored people within the town and county. There was no particular date of beginning Negro service. Originally it was done by issuing a few books to Negroes who came to the library to read, there being at that time a small room in the basement of the building where the Negroes sat and read. As the interest grew and the service was too much for the two employed by the library, this later was abandoned and a few stations placed in the county and the town, mostly in the homes of a few Negroes in town and in the Agricultural High School for Negroes in the county. Considering the population of the county is approximately four Negroes to one white person, it was an impossibility to serve the Negroes to any appreciable extent until some years later when the book stock had been increased and the staff had also increased. The method of stations in

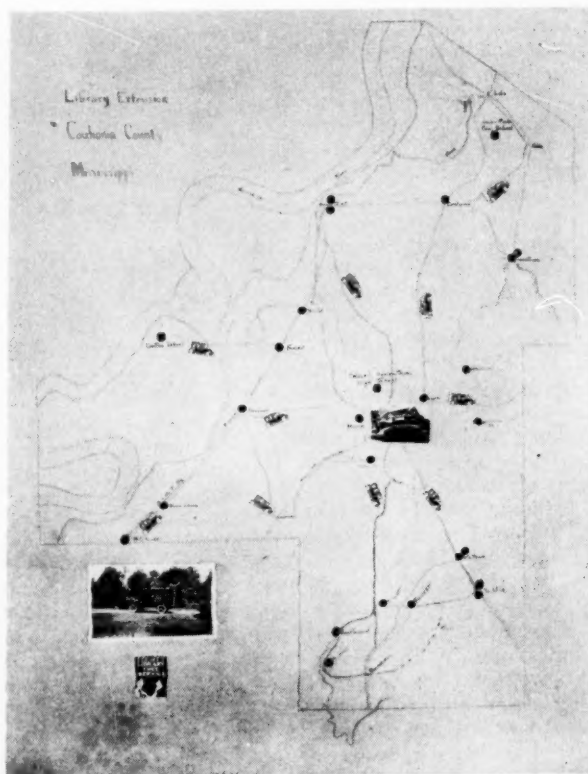
the town was an unsatisfactory affair, and soon was dropped; the schools both in town and the county were used as distributing centers until in 1929 when a branch building was erected in the town for the Negroes and one in the Agricultural High School in the county. The manner of distributing books from the county branch is simple as each teacher comes to the Agricultural School once each month and makes a selection of books for the

grade of school. These books are taken out and used for the month, returned and either renewed or a new selection made. In the summer months there is no such plan or any other for issuing books from this branch, save that the Negroes living on the grounds and nearby have access to it. The other Negroes have largely found they may come to town and get books from the town branch. This they do or do without.

The purchasing of books, the work necessary for the books to be ready for circulation, is done at the Main Library. The books

are ordered and prepared in the general way of other books and are then taken to the branches. As there is no particular classification given books for other races and classes of people other than that given in the Dewey Decimal System, this is used for Negro Branches.

As to the class of books bought and circulated among the Negroes, there is no vast difference. Just as we have foreigners and many of the native white people who are not capable of reading beyond a certain grade, so many of the books are bought which are very



Map of Coahoma County Service, Clarksdale, Mississippi

¹ Paper presented before Small Libraries Round Table, New Orleans, La., by Hoyland L. Wilson of the Carnegie Public Library, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

simple. These books are bought largely with an eye to their usefulness in teaching the Negro to read, just as the simpler books taken to the stations for the white people in the county are of the same type. Books that fit well with the school work, books on making things, fairy stories, all these are used with a large sprinkling of books of a religious nature. Books on trades,—in fact, the shelves resemble the shelves in the library where the white people come for their books.

The Negro reads pretty much as we all read. If he is educated he requests books of the usual type, that is he reads the book reviews and asks for the Book-of-the-Month just as readily as any of the other patrons. In case of less education and of not being so up on the latest book, he reads the older books and reads them according to his interests and ability. Had we the money to supply unlimited books, no doubt the newest fiction would be on a rental shelf or a seven-day shelf. These books would be read and are read in the current magazines when they appear serially just as they are read by all our racial patrons. Boys are interested in the same things, whether they be Syrians, Italians, or Negroes and the same can be said for the girls and the men and women. Thus there is

not so much a problem of what will they read as what can we get and how many.

When the Library opened the branches and the following year took inventory, there was a marked use of the books from the third grade down through the pre-primers and the picture books. This was true in both branches. Many of these simpler books were a loss and were replaced. It is true the next year, when inventory was taken, the books of higher grades were used more than the preceding year and these were showing much wear. That is true of our county work throughout the schools, the ones for the Negroes, the native white people and the foreigners. Especially in the two schools for the Italians this has been noticeable also. And in the last year the use of the reference books has noticeably increased. The readers in the library have grown in numbers, largely due to the final understanding that it is free and to the fact it is warm and a good place to sit and read. After all Library Service to the Negro dissolves itself into the one of feeding the multitude with a handful of loaves and fishes—and therein lies the biggest problem as it is in Library Service to Anyone. For in our community of over 46,000 with over 35,000 of them Negroes, it presents a proper setting for a miracle.

School Library News

East Providence School Activities

A TYPED LIST of the names of the students who do voluntary reading and report upon it to the librarian is posted in the Library of the East Providence, R. I., Senior High School. This reading is called Library Honor Reading and the posted list of names the Library Honor Roll. Most of the work is done in an informal way by personal contact. The librarian tries to stimulate interest in all types of reading and reading for the joy of it is stressed.

A Library Auxiliary, composed of twenty-five girls who aid the librarian, make project books to supplement the reference material on art, biography, travel, and authors. Each member, along with her project for the year, is assigned a magazine which she reviews in order to find material which may be helpful to some teacher. Having reported to the librarian, she takes the magazine to the teacher

so that she may use it as supplementary reference material. The librarian also asks each teacher of English what literature he is teaching and sends in to him all the illustrated material which the Library affords from which he may make his choice.

Book Reviews in School Paper

FOR THE PAST three years it has been the custom of the Elvins, Mo., High School paper to include reviews of the new books added to the Library. These book reviews are written by students who have read them. An effort is made to interest all in the writing and to secure contributions from as many different students as possible by passing out the new books to different ones for first reading. The reviews are not brief, cursory writing, nor a reproduction of the story, but an interesting epitome, purported to arouse the interest and the desire of the other students to read the book for themselves.

In The Library World

Code for Subscription Publishing

MR. DAVID S. BEASLEY, president of the University Society and chairman of the subscription publishers' group of the National Association of Book Publishers, has announced the completion of a code of practice for subscription publishing, formulated in cooperation with a committee of librarians representing the American Library Association. The code was the subject of discussion at a special meeting of publishers and librarians in June, 1931, during the New Haven conference of the A. L. A. This meeting clarified several points of disagreement between the two groups and helped them to arrive at a better understanding of each other's problems. It was followed up by correspondence and the code printed below represents the carefully considered opinion of the two cooperating groups.

In introducing the code, Mr. Beasley states:

"When the American Library Association, through its Subscription Books Committee, indicated several clearly defined objections to the methods of certain subscription publishers which obviously were detrimental to the best interests of the public and the publisher alike, the National Association of Book Publishers promptly offered its full cooperation through the medium of its committee on subscription books, that there might be a concerted effort to eliminate such unethical practices, even though the offending parties were not members of the Association.

"A brief survey of the facts developed the conviction that the desired results could best be obtained by preparing, circulating and urging the adoption of a code of standard practice acceptable to the American Library Association and the National Association of Book Publishers.

"Thanks to the sustained efforts of the Subscription Books Committee of the A. L. A. and its able and indefatigable chairman, Miss May Wood Wigington, of the Denver Public Library, and the committee of the National Association, the seventeen resolutions of the following code were finally approved by the librarians and publishers.

"It is to be hoped that this code will eventually reach all publishers and especially those engaged in the so-called subscription line, and that the fairness and wisdom of its conditions will gain for it the unqualified endorsement and support envisaged by those directly responsible for it."

A Code of Practice for the Publishing and Sale of Subscription Books

I. RESOLVED, That we recommend that the list of editors or collaborators of a work should include only those who have undertaken a responsibility for the work as a whole, or for some important part of the work; and

that persons who have made only a slight contribution should not be listed as editors and collaborators; and we commend those publishers who utilize the work of first-class authorities and sound scholars;

II. That the same or essentially the same, set of books should not be sold simultaneously under different titles; that books should never be sold under a title that will mislead as to contents, or under a title which tends to confusion with some previously published work;

III. That we recommend that changes of title should be indicated; and that, when the title of a work has been changed, the former title should be stated clearly, either on the title-page or in the preface;

IV. That the inclusion of good, well-selected and up-to-date bibliographies, of helpful and attractive illustrations, of good maps and well-made indexing devices in publications meant for library and reference use is commended;

V. That we recommend a good, comprehensive and analytical index in all publications meant for reference or library use, excepting such publications in encyclopedic form as have an adequate system of cross reference to serve as an index; and we maintain that a table of contents cannot take the place of a good index;

VI. That scholarship and consistent and careful editing are commended;

VII. That we recommend in case of a publication claiming revision no such claim should be made except in cases where sound and conclusive evidence is given that sufficient changes have been made to bring the work up to date;

VIII. That we condemn the practice of issuing an edition of a publication in an expensive format—as, for instance, a "Founders' Edition"—and selling this upon the claim that there will be no other "edition"; when, in reality, one, or several, other "editions" in varying format and for more reasonable prices will be issued;

IX. That we recommend that the history of a publication, that is, the dates of the first and all succeeding editions, as well as any and all previous titles under which the work may have been published be stated on the title-page or below the copyright notice. Also, where a work has been based largely on one or two other sets that fact should be indicated on the obverse or reverse side of title-page or in the preface;

X. That as to all books, the use of only the last date of copyright and the omitting of previous copyright dates is condemned;

XI. That the marking up of the price of books and the use of the so-called "raised" contract be condemned; that representing that the price asked is below the usual price, or that the price will soon be increased, when such is not the fact, is also condemned;

XII. That we commend the establishment of standard and advertised prices and the establishment of standard discounts;

XIII. That when research service is included in the original price of a publication, the amount of the service should be clearly defined to the purchaser, and the service should be offered for a limited period only; and later service should be charged for at a given price and so explained to the purchaser;

XIV. That when extension, revision or continuation service, including supplements either as volumes or loose-leaf sections, is offered, the contract made with the purchaser should state specifically what the service is to be; that the price of the supplements and the price of the books which they are designed to keep up to date should each be clearly indicated; that, in case such supplementary service is sold to continue over a period of years, the supplements should actually be furnished as promised to such subscribers, whether coupons or other forms of requests are used or not;

XV. That truthful presentation in advertising and salesmanship is commended.

XVI. That the practice of representing that a certain number of books have been set aside for advertising purposes, to be given free, when such is not the fact, is condemned; and that the practice of representing that a certain number of selected persons in each community have been designated to secure a book or set of books or any form of service, free, when such is not the fact, is clearly misrepresentation and is condemned.

XVII. That the offering of membership in societies, clubs and organizations which, in fact, do not exist, in connection with the sale of books be condemned; that a service devoted to the answering of inquiries be clearly and fully described and not misrepresented, and that in the course of such service there shall not be used the names of authors, editors or authorities who have no connection with the answering of such inquiries.

XVIII. That it is desirable that publishers should be willing to replace at a fair price single volumes of sets whenever lost, mutilated, or stolen.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

AERONAUTICS, Books on. By O. Chace. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1932. 57 p. (Pub. Lib. of the Dist. of Columbia. Reference List, no. 27.)
Annotated.

ANONYMOUS and pseudonymous English literature, Dictionary of. (Samuel Halkett and John Laing.) New and enl. ed., by J. Kennedy, W. A. Smith, and A. F. Johnson. Vol. 6, T-Z, and Supplement. London: Oliver and Boyd, 1932. £1, 10s, this vol.; subscription.

ANTI-SLAVERY propaganda, A classified catalogue of the collection . . . in the Oberlin College Library. By G. H. Hubbard. Oberlin, O.: The Library, 1932. 84 p. (Bulletin, v. 2, no. 3.) Apply.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, Buried. By M. G. Elliott. (Wisconsin Library Bulletin. Madison, 1932. v. 28, p. 90-102, and continued.)
Systematic arrangement.

BOOKS published before 1880, Subject-index of. By R. A. Peddie. London: Grafton, 1932. £10, 10s. Announced.
50,000 entries.

CANADA and its provinces, the West Indies, and the colonial history of America. By E. Lewin. London: Royal Empire Society. £1, 11s, 6d. Announced.
Vol. 3 of the Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Empire Society.

CELTICA, Bibliotheca. A register of publications relating to Wales and to the Celtic peoples and languages for 1924-26. Aberystwyth: National Lib. of Wales, 1932. 398 p. 5s.
A serial.

COTTON surplus relief plans: some references to comment on the subject, 1930-date. Comp. by M. C. Benton. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Dept. of Agri. Lib. [1932.] 11 p. Typewritten.

DANTESCA, Bibliografia (1920-1930). N. D. Evola. Florence: Olschki, 1932. 200 p. L.100. Announced.

GESCHICHTE im Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung, 1517-1585, Bibliographie zur Deutschen. Hrsg. von K. Schottenloher. Leipzig: Hiersemann. 10 fascicles at Swiss Francs 15.—ea. Announced.

EUROPE, Passport to. Amherst, Mass.: Jones Library, 1932. 16 p. Apply.
Juvenile.

FARM problem, The American; a selected list of books published in the United States on the economic status of the farmer and measures for his relief since 1920. Comp. in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. May 13, 1932. 5 p. Typewritten.
May be borrowed for copying.

FOOD, Partial list of references pertaining to the effects of various metallic containers used in cooking. Wash., D. C.: Bur. of Chem. & Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agri., 1932. 3 p. Mimeographed. *[ALN]

LEAGUE of Nations, Subject index to the economic and financial documents of. By E. C. Wendelin. Boston: World Peace Foundation, 1932. 100 p. \$1.50.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.
* Sources: [ALN] Agricultural Library Notes.

Current Library Literature

BOOK WEEK

Goldstein, Fanny. The story of a book contest. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7:118-120. 1932.

Prizes of autographed books were awarded last April to the boys at the West End Branch of the Boston (Mass.) Public Library who made the best reading records in the period beginning Dec. 23, 1931.

Greer, M. M. The values of a Book Week project. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7:93-97, 113. 1932.

Celebration at the Westmont-Upper Yoder High School, Johnstown, Pa., took the form of a cruise. Countries were represented by booths fitted up by the students themselves.

BOOK PRESERVATION

Iiams, T. M. Preservation of rare books and manuscripts in the Huntington Library. illus. *Lib. Quar.* 2:375-386. 1932.

All suspected volumes in the rare-book stack as well as foreign shipments showing the least signs of infestation by bookworms are put in a fumigator five feet in diameter by ten feet long.

BOOKS AND READING

Fairbanks, C. T. Books. *Vt. Lib. Bull.* 28:18-21. 1932.

Suggestions for buying and displaying books, with discussion of recent books useful in a library.

Waples, Douglas. Guiding readers in Soviet Russia. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:762-767. 1932.

The entire soviet program is "ruthlessly pedagogical." Every citizen belongs to at least one institution with a local habitation and a name which has a library with a librarian who advises on selection and interpretation of books read.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Sprague, B. P. The books the children like. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7:98-99, 136. 1932.

Children at the Uxbridge (Mass.) Free Public Library show a preference for Robin Hood and similar stories, and distinguish sharply between boys' and girls' books. [Weber, Blanche]. *Children's Books and International Goodwill.* 44, rue des Maraichers, Geneva: International Bureau of Education, 1932. pap. 243p.

In French and English. Second ed. of a report and bibl. published in 1928. Financed by the Payne Fund of New York. Report on children's literature and annotated bibl. of selected children's books in 37 countries, alphabetically arranged.

Webb, M. A. A survey of children's reading. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:728-734. 1932.

Children in the third through the eighth grades in the public and parochial schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., reported on favorite books and the part that newspaper magazines and the radio play in their reading.

CHINESE COLLECTIONS

Gardner, C. S., comp. *A Union List of Selected Chinese Books in American Libraries.* 907 15th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.: American Council of Learned Societies, 1932. pap. 50p.

Libraries represented are McGill, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, New York Public, Library of Congress, Cornell, Newberry, and University of California. Titles are transliterated and numbers of chapters and volumes given.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Eurich, A. C. Significance of library reading among college students. *School and Society.* 36:92-96. 1932.

Wriston, H. M. Objective indices of faculty scholarship obtainable through the library. *Assn. of Amer. Colleges Bull.* 18:176-185. 1932.

DENTAL LIBRARIES

Bowler, Inez. *An Elementary Manual of Dental Library Practice.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1932. cl. 181p. (Univ. of Mich. General Lib. Pubs., no. 3).

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy*, to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

Quarters, book-buying, cataloging, books suggested for purchase, suggested subject heading headings. Practice follows that in the Library of the School of Dentistry at Michigan.

DEPRESSION. See LIBRARY SERVICE.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Gaunt, Rezia. A revised second grade collection. *Wilson Bull.* 7:104-105, 144. 1932.

Picture books, easy books, and story-hour books at the Horace Mann School, Gary, Ind.

Koch, Amanda. *Library Habits for Grades One and Two.* Pittsburgh, Pa.: Schools Dept., Carnegie Library. 32 mim. p. 35c.

Library habits (Quietness, Orderliness, Cleanliness, etc.) illustrated by a ten-minute short story told to bring home the point.

FICTION QUESTION

Melcher, F. G. Should popular demand for current ephemeral books be met by rental libraries? Yes! *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:707-709. 1932.

"If the demand for diversional fiction reading increases rapidly, as it has, why should not the new increment be largely met by commercial rental libraries with those who use the books paying for them as they use them, with no feeling that they are being taxed for other people's benefit." Miss Marilla Waite Freeman ("A Cleveland Librarian Disagrees," p. 710-716) points out that "access to imaginative literature is really saving many of our readers from losing their sanity." Other librarians joined in this debate, held before the Lending Section at the New Orleans conference.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON

Gosnell, C. F., and Géza Schütz. Goethe the librarian. *Lib. Quar.* 2:367-374. 1932.

A previous article in *Lib. Quar.* on Goethe as librarian is summarized in *Curr. Lib. Lit.* for Oct. 15, 1932.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Walker, C. P. Survey of the hospital libraries of Georgia, 1931. 139 Forrest Ave., N.E. Atlanta. *Jour. of the Med. Assn. of Ga.* 21:316-319. 1932.

Reports from 37 hospitals, libraries, Veterans' hospitals, etc.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY. See LIBRARY PLAYS.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Oliver, Iva, and E. M. Brown. Functions of the junior high school library. *School Review.* 40:91-93. 1932.

LIBRARIES

Wheeler, J. L. Leisure time interests and the library. *School and Society.* 36:193-201. 1932.

RUSSIA

Tsikulenko, A. Libraries in pre-revolutionary Russia and in the U.S.S.R. *Lib. Assistant.* 25:186-195. 1932.

Tables show the remarkable growth of libraries since the revolution and the number of books and libraries provided for trade unions, arranged by occupations.

See also BOOKS AND READING.

SOUTHERN STATES

Embree, E. R. Libraries and the Southern renaissance. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:463-466. 1932.

Address at second general session, A.L.A. conference, New Orleans, April 26, 1932. According to the 1930 census, 12 states of the old south are among the 14 at the bottom of the literacy list.

LIBRARY AND THE COMMUNITY

Mims, Mary. Library dividends to the community. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:773-774. 1932.

The part of libraries in the fourfold program looking toward economic, civic, health and recreational dividends in Louisiana.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Loring, C. G. Small public library; checking list of library requirements. illus. plans. *Arch. Record.* 72:61-68. 1932.

LIBRARY BUDGET

Leland, S. E. Observations on financing libraries. *Lib. Quar.* 2:344-360. 1932.

"After library administrators have developed standards of library service and are able to tell the budget-makers what library services should cost, the financial wizards will be in a position to devise proper methods for providing necessary funds."

LIBRARY PLAYS

Boothman, M. L. Four keys to the library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7:106-113. 1932.

Characters include Mrs. Sage, Hopeful Pupil, Mother Dictionary, Admiral Encyclopedia, Mistress Card Catalog, and Mr. D. C. Shelves.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Waples, Douglas, and others. The public library in the depression. *Lib. Quar.* 2:321-343. 1932.

Tabulation and synthesis of reports from over six hundred public libraries, showing percentages of libraries making reduction in book budget, salaries, special services, etc.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Kitchell, Jane. Book politics. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7:100-102. 1932.

The children at the Vincennes (Ind.) Public Library in conducting a political campaign to elect popular book characters (Peter Rabbit for mayor) learn something about adult politics.

Schott, V. W. The Peter Pan Players of Wichita. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:768-772. 1932.

The Wichita (Kansas) Public Library with the aid of the Wichita Branch of the American Association of University Women gives children an opportunity for dramatic training and experience under skilled direction.

LIBRARY WORK WITH NEGROES

Templeton, Charlotte. Books and the negro. *School and Society.* 36:56-58. 1932.

MOTION PICTURES. See RADIO AND LIBRARIES.

NEBRASKA. See RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

NEGROES. See LIBRARY WORK WITH NEGROES.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

UNITED STATES

Graham, F. P. The public library in American life. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:479-481. 1932. Also in *School and Society.* 36:229-232. 1932.

Address at third general session, A. L. A. conference, New Orleans, April 26, 1932, by the president of the University of North Carolina, on the opportunity of librarians to build a "juster and more beautiful civilization."

RADIO AND LIBRARIES

Farebrother, J. R. The influence of broadcasting and the cinema on reading. Croydon (England) Public Libraries. *Reader's Index and Guide.* 34:138-139. 1932.

The effects of a film are more ephemeral than those of a diversified and frequently followed-up radio program.

REFERENCE BOOKS

A Classified List of Reference Books in the Reading Rooms of the National Library of Peiping. Peiping, China: The Library, 1932. bds. 353 + 74p.

Arranged according to the Library of Congress classification. 74p. index.

The Reference Book Collection of the Elmhurst Branch Library. Jamaica, N. Y.: Queens Borough Public Library, 1932. pap. illus. 30p.

A classified, unannotated list of over 2,000 volumes in the new reference collection.

Some reference books for small libraries. *Ont. Lib. Rev.* 16:96-100. 1932.

Arranged by the divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Occasional brief annotations. Emphasis is placed on Canadian publications.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS

Downey, M. E. Making religious books popular. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:615-620. 1932.

Missionary societies at Washington, Pa., contribute \$50 a year to the public library to buy mission texts, books on the countries studied, and church history. Ministers often popularize religious books by mentioning them in their sermons.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Baldrige, C. C. Status of the library in the rural schools of Nebraska. *Educational Research Record.* 4:126-135. 1932.

RUSSIA. See BOOKS AND READING; LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD RUSSIA.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Fargo, L. F. Teachers college in relation to the training of school librarians. *Peabody Jour. of Ed.* 10:45-52. 1932.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Johnson, B. L. Libraries in the national survey of secondary education. *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:724-728. 1932.

The results of the three-year investigation of the organization, administration and work of American secondary schools, for which Congress appropriated \$25,000, will be published soon.

Powers, O. E. Lookit the pitchur; an adventure in introducing backward children to books. illus. *School Life.* 17:194-195. 1932.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Wentman, Lois, comp. *List of Subject Headings for Information File.* 3rd ed. New York: Wilson, 1932. pap. 78p. \$1.25. (Modern Amer. Lib. Econ. as Illus. by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library).

Compiled under the direction of Beatrice Winsor, librarian. The first edition was published in 1917 by John Cotton Dana. The second appeared in 1925. Of the 4,000 main entries included then probably a fourth have been dropped. Six hundred new headings have been added. The preface to the present edition describes the assembling and administration of the Information File and Pamphlet Library.

TEACHERS LIBRARIES

Souders, N. K. Why a teacher's library? 315 West 10th St., Topeka. *Kansas Teacher and Western Sch. Jour.* v. 35, no. 4, p. 5.

Suggestions for building up a home library as well as a teachers' library.

Milton Public Library History

A GOOD IDEA of the creation and history of a representative town library in Massachusetts is given in *The First Sixty Years of the Milton Public Library, 1870-1931*, written by Nathaniel Thayer Kidder, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The book is an attractively printed volume, designed by Mr. William Dana Orcutt, and illustrated with numerous photographs of the Milton Library and its branch buildings. The frontispiece shows a leaf of a "Catalog of Books belonging to the subscribers at Milton and Dorchester," printed about 1780. The chapters on the early libraries of the town, the Social Library, and the Ladies' Circulating Library make entertaining reading. Copies of this volume may be obtained as long as the supply lasts by applying to the Library.

Please Note

IF YOU have not returned the questionnaire sent you the first of October by THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, please do not for this information will be condensed in the next number.

Open Round Table

To Unemployed Librarians¹

I Do Not think your case is quite as hopeless as you picture it. True, you are not professionally employed. In fact, you have no employment at all and no way of earning a penny. But that is not an exceptional case. There are many in your position. I am. But this does not mean that we have therefore nothing to do. Far from it. This is the very time when we have everything to do. The trouble is only in the deciding.

You are a librarian and one who intends some day to count in the library world. You are anxious to put your ideas into practice, to be another Cutter or a Dewey; not merely to earn your daily bread. Well, and what have you done towards that end? You have your B.S., you did your work conscientiously at school, but what more have you done? Do you know all there is to know about librarianship? Have you completely satisfied your intellectual curiosity in other fields?

No librarian, in my opinion, can ever spend too much time in the historical study of his profession. The art of bookmaking may ask a lifetime of careful study. Or take the romance of the history of libraries. I do not propose that you should become an antiquarian, more interested in the code of Semiramis and the libraries of Egypt and Greece than in the British Museum, for instance. But it is hard to deny that a knowledge of the beginnings of libraries may be of real value. And what do you know of the history of the A.L.A. or of the lives of its founders, Cutter, Dewey, Poole, Winsor, and the others?

And what about your intellectual preferences? Are you interested in the science, or do you lean rather towards the fine arts? There are excellent books appearing continually in every sphere of human endeavor. It is not easy to keep up with everything that is going on, but to be more than ordinarily well informed in a certain limited sphere is not beyond man's attainment. As a librarian, you

ought to be able to select your reading with comparative ease and your innate good sense of proportion ought to guard you against trifles and over-specialization. And then there is the question of languages. You can hardly know too many of them. Your German may have become rusty. Brush it up. You may have forgotten certain forms of the French verbs. There is a way out of that too. And then the less known languages. There is Russian and Swedish and Hungarian, to mention only a few. You may never learn to speak them, but you may at least learn enough of them to recognize them without undue difficulty. And once having started on a subject, there is no harm in doing a somewhat systematic investigation of it. Once you have found an ism in which you are interested, read as much as you can of the subject and preserve your reading. Record your sources, add additional material which you have not read but which may have some bearing on the subject.

It is the same with your purely professional studies. It is undoubtedly true that practical work is the best of teachers, but being placed as you are, you have no choice. You either sulk and bewail your fate and forget whatever you learned, or you go on learning. The subject of cataloging is not exhausted in a year's work at a library school, nor that of bibliography or classification. And in reference work even the best of librarians find it hard to keep altogether up to date. You may be denied the profits of practical work in the profession, but there is nothing but yourself to keep you from further theoretical investigation. Dewey is not the only authority on classification. You may find the books of Sayers even more to your taste, or those of Richardson or Brown. And then the catalog and all the codes of the early pioneers, and those devised by European scholars. Truly, in our profession no one ought to complain of having nothing to do as long as he is not a master of its theoretical literature.

Furthermore, now is the time to write that book of yours which was to astonish the library world. You have dreamed of it long enough; you have talked of it to your friends; your enemies have sneered at you about it. There was no time in the past. You were at school. Then you had to worry your head about employment. But now that you are on an enforced sabbatical leave the end of which no one can foresee, now is the time to tackle the problem.

—ARTHUR BERTHOLD.

¹ Those who might think that I have treated the subject flippantly, would have misunderstood me completely. The problem of unemployment is far too acute to permit of such treatment. We are facing a crisis which, as yet, is hardly diminishing. On the contrary, an increasing number of library school graduates find themselves without work. My aim is, therefore, not to make fun of them, but to indicate certain ways by means of which they may further increase their technical and theoretical skill. To lose heart because of present reverses would only further endanger the chances we have. The best we can do is to pursue our studies as well as we can. The time is surely coming when the industrious will reap the rewards. Let us not await it with our hands in our laps.

Among Librarians

Necrology

CLARENCE M. BURTON, city historiographer, and donor to the city of the Detroit Historical Library which bears his name, died October 23 after a long illness. He was seventy-nine years old. At the time of his death he was consulting librarian for the public library and a member of the Library Commission.

ROSALIE MUMFORD, N. Y. State '04, head of the Order Department in the Detroit Public Library for seventeen years and for nearly thirty years connected in various capacities with library work in Detroit, died October 23 after a prolonged illness. Miss Mumford attended Vassar College and obtained her training for librarianship in the New York State Library School. Following that she was on the staff of the Louisville Public Library for two years. In 1907 she took a position as classifier in the University of Michigan Library and for four years was librarian in the Liggett School in Detroit. Since 1915 she has been in charge of book selection in the Detroit Public Library, a position for which her wide knowledge of and keen interest in books made her especially well qualified.

Appointments

MILDRED C. BECKER, Western Reserve '29, has been appointed Supervisor of Children's Work in the Gary, Ind., Public Library.

MRS. ANN CONGDON, Denver '32, has accepted a position as librarian in Barnum School, Denver, Colo.

JOAN DOCKER, Pittsburgh '29, was recently appointed librarian of the Glave's Book Club, London, England.

VIRGINIA I. FULLER, Pittsburgh '32, has been appointed librarian of the Aliquippa, Pa., High School.

MARGARET HINCKS, Pratt '28, children's librarian of the Rose City Park Branch in Portland, Oregon, has been appointed to take charge of the Public Library in Nelson, B. C.

MARION KING, Western Reserve '24, is librarian of the Stow, Ohio, Public Library.

MILLICENT LEEPER, Pittsburgh '32, has been appointed librarian of the Bureau for Retail Training, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISABELLA McMASTER, Western Reserve '31, is assistant librarian at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

VIRGINIA Y. MECKLEM, Simmons '32, has been appointed librarian of the Brentwood High School, Brentwood Borough, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. MARTHA A. NEWLON is now librarian at the Winterset, Iowa, Public Library.

DORA MILDRED PEARSON, formerly of the editorial staff of the *Readers' Guide* (H. W. Wilson Company), has joined the staff of the Washington, D. C. Public Library as chief cataloger, a position left vacant July 1 of this year through the retirement of Julia H. Laskey, head cataloger for many years. Miss Pearson assumed her new duties on October 1.

MARY HELEN PETERSON, Los Angeles '25, is assistant in the Pio Pico Branch of the Los Angeles, Calif., Public Library.

MRS. IDA C. SLAWSON, Washington '29, formerly of the Portland Public Library, was appointed librarian of the Oregon City, Oregon, Public Library on August 1.

HARRIETT W. STEWART, Pittsburgh '32, has been appointed staff librarian at the Mercy Hospital Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSTANCE E. STONE, Simmons '32, has been appointed librarian of the East Jaffrey, N. H., Public Library.

MARJORIE A. STROUD, Wisconsin '29, has been promoted from the position she has held since her graduation as assistant children's and school librarian in the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, to librarian of the Bunker Junior High School, Muskegon, Mich.

MARIAN L. SWAYZE, Western Reserve '27, formerly librarian of the Western Electric Co., Kearny, N. J., has recently been appointed to the staff of the New York State College for Teachers Library, Albany, New York.

MRS. OLIVE BRAMHALL THOMSON, Simmons '17, has been appointed librarian of the Westboro, Mass., Public Library.

MRS. RUTH E. TUTTLE has been appointed librarian of the Wakefield, N. H., Public Library succeeding Alice C. Milliken, deceased.

MRS. MARGARET RIDLON VAN INGEN, Simmons '12, has been appointed assistant at the Rhode Island State College Library, Kingston, R. I.

RUTH WHITTEMORE, Simmons '32, is now librarian of the Ithaca College Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

LEE ZIMMERMAN, Illinois '29, has succeeded the late Allen D. Wilson as librarian of the Virginia, Minn., Junior College.

Opportunities For Librarians

College and library school graduate with good language equipment and experience in public and college libraries desires position. J10.

Librarian with master's degree and seventeen years' experience in college, county and city libraries, mostly as executive, wishes change of position. J11.

Is This Your Book?

AMONG THE volumes on the shelves, of the Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, we have discovered a book with the accession number 240357 and the class mark R902.P72Ea. It was evidently purchased on June 25, 1919 from McClurg, but the end paper, upon which was evidently some mark of ownership, has been torn out and the title page mutilated for a similar reason. The volume can only have been deposited on the shelf within the last few weeks. I shall be very glad to return it to the owner.

—E. COCKBURN KYTE, *Librarian*.

Warning!

It is reported that a man giving the name of Robert Lombard and representing himself as "associated with the Springfield Public Library" has visited other libraries asking for a loan of money. No such person is associated with the Springfield, Mass., City Library.

New Building

THE MARY REED Library of the University of Denver was dedicated on Friday, October 28, at the University Park Campus, Denver, Colorado.

Bequests Received By Libraries

THE ARAM Public Library, Delavan, Wisconsin, has received a bequest of \$1,000 from the estate of Flora Stewart Briggs who served for many years on the Library Board.

AN UNUSUAL and very useful endowment fund is the Gurdon Governor Memorial fund of \$4,000 which was left to the Public Library of Lawrence, Kansas, and the income of which, amounting to approximately \$200 a year, is used to cover expenses of sending the library staff to professional meetings. Any balance not needed during the year for convention expenses is used to purchase books for the reference collection.

The Calendar Of Events

November 24-26—Southeastern Library Association, meeting at Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

Dec. 28-31—American Library Association, Midwinter meetings at Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY of the City of Los Angeles, California, has the following machine for sale which was left over from the Library School which was discontinued June 1, 1932: One complete TransLux Air Cooled Opaque Projector, equipped with two 500 Watt lamps and with an electric suction blower. Also has a reflector and three 36" x 45" screen frames and two tripods. Purchased in 1930 at a price of \$328. Will sacrifice at \$150. Same is in excellent condition and will be delivered F.O.B. destination at above price of \$150.

Free

A COPY of a survey, "Recent Trends in Race Relations" published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which presents fairly the most important aspects of the changing interracial scene in the South, will be sent without charge to any library requesting it. A copy of "America's Tenth Man," a sixteen-page pamphlet dealing with the Negro's contribution to American life, and other pamphlets relative to the interracial situation will also be inclosed. Apply direct to R. B. Eleazerm Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 703 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Wanted

A CARD CATALOG cabinet, 15 tray unit for 7.5 x 12.5 cm. cards, oak finish. Address Mrs. C. P. Maurer, Penns Grove, N. J.

LOS ANGELES, California, County Free Library wishes to obtain the following: Index to Farmers' Bulletins 501-1000, in one volume.

Scott Material Wanted

IF LIBRARIANS in the United States and Canada have issued lists of books, or catalogs of exhibitions in connection with the Sir Walter Scott Centenary, Ernest A. Savage, librarian of the Edinburgh, Public Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, I, England, would be very grateful to them if they would send copies to him for filing in the Edinburgh Collection of this Reference Library.

The eighth cumulated volume of the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, just published by the H. W. Wilson Company, contains a complete index to the contents of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for the past three and one-half years. To locate anything you may have read on a particular subject during this period you have only to consult the subject-headings in this volume.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

SKATE, GLENDALE! By Ralph Henry Barbour. *Farrar*. \$2.

Tom, one learns on page one, is a Slacker. If you know your Barbour you will not need to be told the awful reason: he does not go out for athletics! It takes 249 pages of football, cross-country racing, and hockey, before he is carried to the shoulders of a triumphant crowd, a hero at last. School stories we must have, but won't someone release us from Barbour?

—CLARA E. BREED.

TIRRA LIRKA: RHYMES OLD AND NEW. By Laura E. Richards. Illus. by Marguerite Davis. *Little*. \$2.50.

When really good nonsense rhymes that seem funny to children are as scarce as they are, a book like this is an event. It is a collection of the best of Mrs. Richards' contributions to *St. Nicholas* thirty years ago, together with some new ones whose inclusion May Lamberton Becker delightfully explains in her introduction. The pictures are full of humor, and fit the text perfectly. This book is scheduled for a long life, for it contains the essence of true fun.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

SOMETHING TO DO. By Luella Lyons. *Knopf*. \$2.

Something to do each week of the year and a slight story connecting the varying diversions. It is questionable whether many parents would be enthusiastic about their children collecting odd panes of glass and cans of paint, nor do many households include sample wall paper books among things hoarded. However there are some very good suggestions and the emphasis upon careful work might bear fruit. The directions are simple and with the illustrations will make it possible for children to use the book without supervision.

—LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

WANDY, THE WILD PONY. By Allen Chaffee. Illus. by Richard Floethe. *Smith*. \$2.

A horse of character is Wandy, the wild Devonshire pony, who is captured and tamed by two sensible English children. He takes a prize at the pony show, and gradually comes to prefer life in a comfortable stable to roughing it on the moor with his friends. The story is told with real understanding, though without the least sentimentality. Pictures and typography are admirable. For children eight to twelve.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

THE MUSICAL BOX. By Clare Leighton. *Longmans*. \$3.00.

Clare Leighton has made an amusing picture story book of a musical box and a very happy French town kept in a glass case where no dust could get at it and the people's clothes were always bright in color. The hand drawn letters are extra large and the pictures are all in black and white. The book will need to be re-inforced for library use. Otherwise it will be quite charming for the little folks shelves.

—ALICE E. BROWN.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA. By Marjorie Hill Allee. *Houghton*. \$2

The Road to Carolina, by the author of *Susanna and Tristram*, tells of the adventures of Tristram in the South among the Abolitionists and Quakers just before and during the Civil War. The story gives a convincing picture of the time and should be of value to the "older girls and boys" group. It has sufficient suspense and adventure to make it interesting as well.

—E. L. BROCK.

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THE ROAD IN STORYLAND

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A PATRIOT IN HOOPS. By Frances Cavanah. *McBride*. \$2.

Hoop skirts and Union soldiers, while interesting as atmosphere, do not make a story. Neither does a plot which is full of invention but has no reality. Miss Cavanah will have to try again.

—CLARA E. BREED.

THE VENGEANCE OF FU CHANG. By Winifred Howard. *Oxford*. \$1.75.

Redvers, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Mastermen, who is head of a large shipping concern, proves to be the hero of this mystery adventure story of the Far East. The shipping company is concerned about a great smuggling and piratical project and Mr. and Mrs. Mastermen must leave their four children in Singapore while they make a hurried trip to the United States. While they are away things happen fast. The children are sent on one of the company's freighters to Hong Kong to stay with friends. On board Redvers learns to operate the ship radio. By this accomplishment he is instrumental in locating the leader of the gang and is able to help his father to bring the offenders to justice. The story is well written and will be welcomed by older boys and girls who like mystery and adventure.

—ALICE E. BROWN.

THE CHILD LIFE STORY BOOK. By Marjorie Barrows, comp. *Rand McNally*. \$2.

A neat well made book nearly the size of *Once Upon A Time* although smaller type and not so heavy to hold. It is a compilation of what Miss Barrows believes to be the "best-loved stories and poems for younger children which have appeared in *Child Life Magazine* during the last ten years." Included in the book are Paddy Bear, Little Duckling, The Last Pirate, Jonathan Bing, The Seventeen Dogs and the Seventeen Cats, Betty Sue and Sally Lou. Recommended only for libraries that can afford to spend public money for this sort of material.

—ALICE E. BROWN.

GRAY CAPS. By Rose B. Knox. *Doubleday*. \$2.

There are all too few books for young people that fairly present the motives which influenced the southern states to withdraw from the Union at the time of the Civil War. This story of the Forrest twins, who live on a large plantation, fills this need, as it tells of the attitude of the South and the privations and adjustments caused by the war, but does not go into the bitter period of reconstruction. For boys and girls of junior high school age.

—MARIE L. KOEGER.

APIS THE HIVE BEE. By Nina A. Frey. *Stokes*. \$1.25.

A simple story of the life of a honey bee and of the workings of a hive. One learns with Apis how to gather pollen, how to protect the hive, how to care for the young bees, and many other things, not alone about bees but also about red ants and their raids, how the beetle dives, and what it feels like to be caught in a spider's web. The data given is accurate, the language has been adapted for children under twelve, and there are nine excellent photographs.

—FAITH L. ALLEN.

WEATHER SIGNS AND RHYMES. By Maginel W. Barney. *Knopf*. \$2.50.

This is a delightful book—a collection of rhymed observations of the folk, about the moon, the wind, the clouds, the sun and the rain. It is full of earthy wisdom, of animals reaction to coming storms, etc. It is like weather itself—sunny, rainy, breezy, fresh! The pictures are quaint and it is, on the whole, very charming.

—AGNES COOK.

JEMMIE, THE KITTEN FROM MAINE. By Eleanor Wheeler. Drawings by Marjorie Flack. *Smith*. \$1.75.

"Jemmie was born on a bed of clean socks in Mrs. Allen's darning basket" and from that moment lived a life filled with real kitten adventures. The story is written simply and quietly and quite consistently from the kitten's point of view. The author knows cats in a sane and delightful way and the story will be especially loved by children who have pets of their own. The pictures by Marjorie Flack are as real and as engaging as those in *Angus and the Ducks*.

—E. L. BROCK.

WHEN I WAS A GIRL IN BAVARIA. By Bertha Tauber Harper. Illus. from photographs. *Lothrop*. \$1.25.

This is a new title in the "Children of Other Lands" series and is a very entertaining account of the author's girlhood in Munich during the fifties and sixties of the last century. In addition to an interesting picture of the beautiful old city of Munich, Mrs. Harper has included a chapter on the Passion Play at Oberammergau and one on rural Bavaria and village life. Since many changes in customs and daily living are possible within a century, this perhaps is not a true picture of life in Bavaria today, but it is a simple charming story of a wholesome childhood spent in a setting rich with historical, geographical and artistic interest. Similar in format to other titles in this series.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

SHUTTLE AND SWORD. By Hawthorne Daniel. Illus. by Thomas W. Voter. Macmillan. \$1.75.

An adventure story for boys, set in fourteenth century Flanders which shows how bravely the industrious and peace-loving Flemish people have had to fight to preserve neutrality, against their more powerful neighbors at war with each other. Young Diereck, the son of the master weaver of Bruges, starts with old Pieter, the faithful serving man of the family, to England where it is intended he shall learn the wool business. He never leaves Belgium, by accident he is drawn into political intrigue and does his share in freeing his country of the autocratic rule of the French Count, Louis of Nevers. There are mediaeval castles, mysterious secret strongholds of the country Karls, and much fighting with cross-bow and battle-ax. Style is similar to Mr. Daniel's other books. A good picture of ancient Bruges and Ghent.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

PEREZ AND MARTINA. By Pura Belpré. Illus. by Carlos Sanchez. Warne. \$1.75

This Porto Rican folk tale, which we have heard Pura Belpré tell in her own inimitable Spanish way at one of Mary Gould Davis' story-telling symposiums, (Miss Belpré is in the children's rooms of the New York Library) has been brought out in a gay picture book by Warne. Martina is none other than a Spanish cockroach of high degree, "very refined and exceedingly proud of her descent." She has many suitors each of who she tries and rejects with this wise and acid test, "How would you talk to me in the future?" At last comes Perez the Mouse and "there was no one else who could bow just as Perez could." Martina already has leanings toward him and his answer to her question is so soft. "How lovely! It sounds just like music," said Martina, and so they were married. Only Perez' one moment of weakness and greed brings the tale to a tragic end. The story is told with the leisure and charm of Sunny Spain, with delicacy and humor. Children love it. The pictures are gay and colorful with tiny houses under huge daisies and round balconies behind giant morning-glories and Martina elegant in her best dress and black mantilla. Though some of the pictures do lack a certain delicacy that is in the story, they are fascinating things and bring you back to look at them again and again. The book is a beautiful piece of color printing and belongs in every child's library.

—E. L. BROCK.



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